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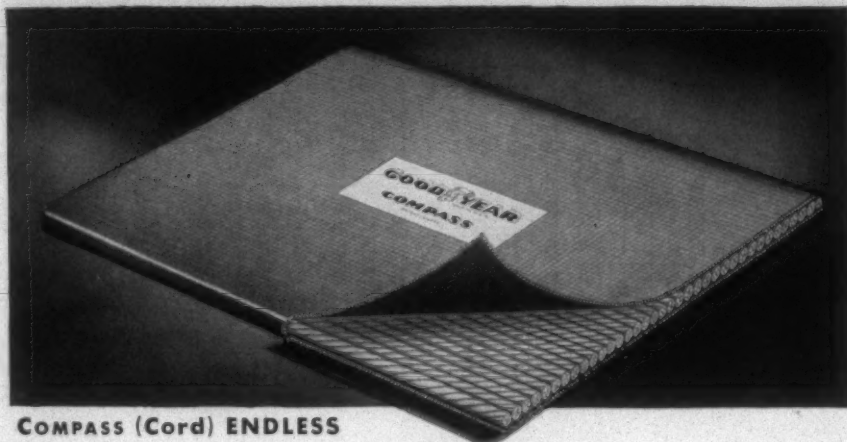
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

APRIL 12, 1934

No. 7

MOST NEARLY STRETCHLESS!



COMPASS (Cord) ENDLESS

MILL-PROVED
GOODYEAR
FOR OPENERS
PICKERS, LAPPERS
AND
TWISTERS

OUT of actual experience with textile mill needs, Goodyear—itself a great user of cotton—originated and perfected the most nearly stretchless transmission belt ever made:

The Goodyear COMPASS (Cord) ENDLESS Belt

It is built especially for machines which require belting of absolutely minimum stretch—your vertical openers, pickers, lappers and twisters.

It is truly endless; made of cords laid

side by side, bound with Goodyear rubber, and enclosed in a fabric envelope that is double on the pulley side. The cord carries the tensions; the cover takes the wear.

You can get more efficient and more economical belting and hose by talking over your requirements with that practical expert on rubber, the G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man. To get in touch with him write Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, or call your nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.



THE GREATEST NAME

IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

TRANSMISSION BELTING

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BUTTERWORTH

It will be worth a visit to the Knitting Arts Exhibition to see this one machine alone

THE TUBE-TEX for tubular knit goods

The TUBE-TEX extracts, processes, dries, finishes, conditions and measures tubular knit goods in flat form, all in one continuous operation, with two operators. Running speed 25 to 36 yards per minute. A third operator is required for sewing.

The TUBE-TEX lowers costs, saves power and space, eliminates much waste and shows a substantial increase in production per man per hour. An average 100-yard roll passes from soaking wet to finished state in from 3 to 5 minutes.

Gives absolute control of moisture regain

Literature on the TUBE-TEX is available from us direct, or you can obtain full information at the Knitting Arts Exhibition.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., Established 1820

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PLANTS at PHILADELPHIA and BETHAYRES, PA.

New England Office:

TURKS HEAD BUILDING

Providence, R. I.

Southern Office:

JOHNSTON BUILDING

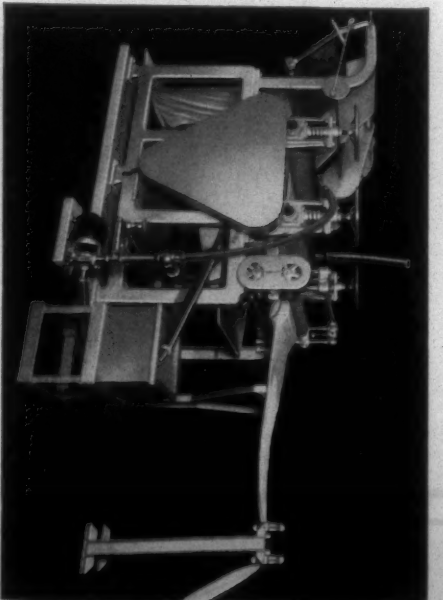
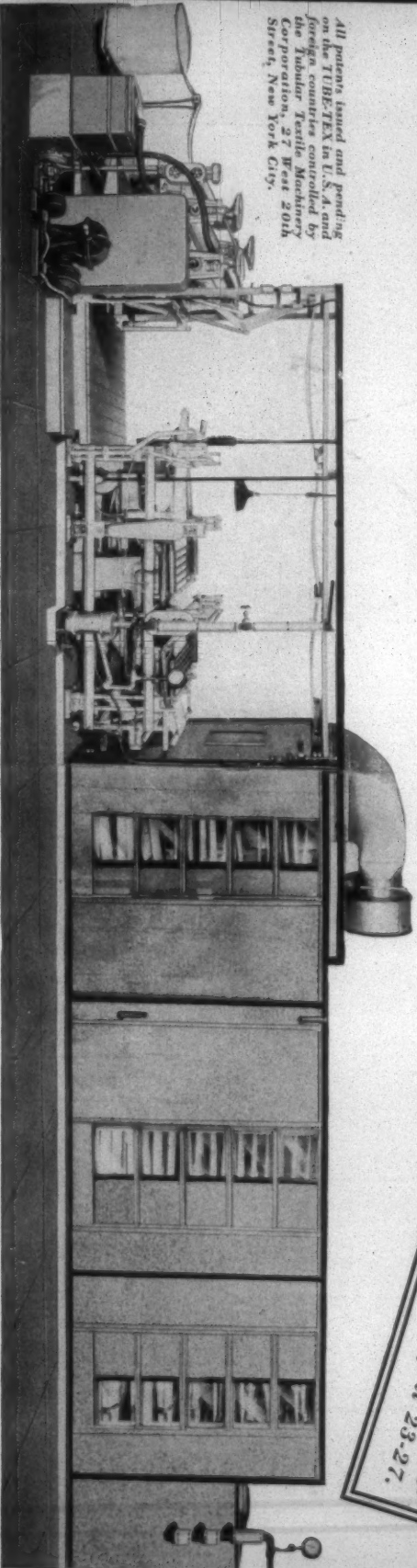
Charlotte, N. C.

In Canada:

W. J. WESTAWAY CO.

Hamilton, Ontario

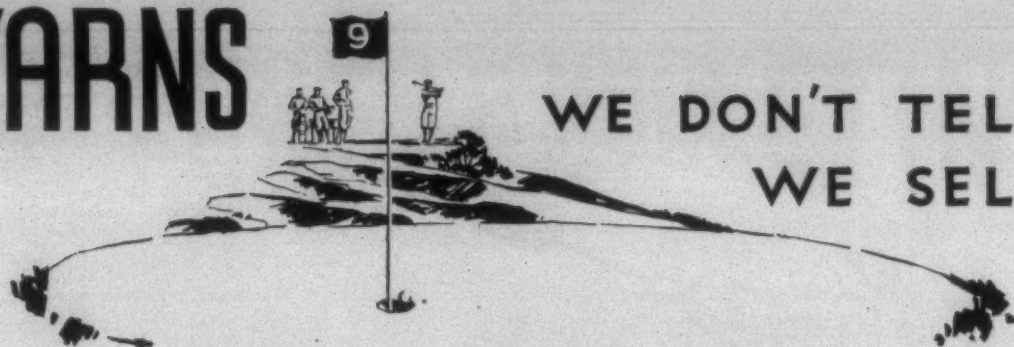
All patents issued and pending on the TUBE-TEX in U.S.A. and foreign countries controlled by the Tubular Textile Machinery Corporation, 27 West 20th Street, New York City.



The extracting and processing unit of the TUBE-TEX. Available as a separate unit or as part of the TUBE-TEX combination shown at bottom of page. The fabric heating unit, shown at top, is for drying, squeezing and ready finishing and finishing either on your present equipment or in a TUBE-TEX range.

The TUBE-TEX will be in operation at the Knitting Arts Exhibition, Spaces 60-A-4, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, April 23-27.

YARNS



WE DON'T TELL 'EM
WE SELL 'EM



F. P. YARNS ARE ALWAYS AS REPRESENTED

"Golf yarns" are sometimes unreliable. ¶ F. P. yarns however are always as represented, insofar as care in manufacturing and vigilance in inspection can make such a thing possible. They are made by highly reputable manufacturers who pride themselves on standardization of quality, both in materials and in manufacturing methods. ¶ F. P. offerings include all popular counts and qualities—natural,

bleached or dyed — in almost any put-up commonly used. ¶ We maintain large stocks in Providence and Philadelphia.

¶ Samples and prices on request.



FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Yarn Merchants and Yarn Dyers. Also Manufacturers of Glazed Yarns and Machines for Dyeing and Bleaching Yarns in the Package Form, Cotton and Wool Raw Stock, Worsted Tops and Worsted Yarn on Jackpools, also Machines for Soaking Silk. Main Office and Plant at Providence, R. I. Branch Plants at Philadelphia, Pa., Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn. New York Rep., 40 Worth Street.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

COTTON YARNS AND CUSTOM YARN DYEING



SHOULDER *to Shoulder*

IT has always been a policy of INDUSTRIAL to serve all customers fairly, intelligently and helpfully. ♦ ♦ We have continually pioneered in developing new and improved products, and in working with customers to achieve broader markets for commodities made of yarns and fabrics sold under the trade names SPUN-LO . . . PREMIER . . . DUL-TONE. ♦ ♦ This year we are intensifying our sales promotional activities on behalf of retail outlets. We are carrying out a program which will result in still greater demand for all merchandise made of INDUSTRIAL products. ♦ ♦ Thus we are standing shoulder to shoulder with our customers, in common interests. We are thinking in terms of profitable marketing for those manufacturers who use our products. We realize that the ultimate success of this company depends upon the successes of our customers.

INDUSTRIAL RAYON CORPORATION

9801 WALFORD AVENUE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

SPUN-LO • PREMIER • DUL-TONE



TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 46—No. 7

APRIL 12, 1934

Ten Year Survey Shows Changes in Textile Industry

THE third annual ten-year survey of the textile industry, prepared by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, reflect many interesting and significant changes in the industry since 1924. The survey embraces equipment, operation and market conditions, the figures showing the decline in equipment and the figures on production being of particular significance. The survey follows:

The third annual ten-year survey of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York begins with 1924 and includes comparable data for 1933.

DOMESTIC RECOVERY

The first year of recovery is founded upon a substantial improvement in domestic demand which effected an increase of 23.3 per cent in total spindle hour activity over the requirements of 1932. Translated into cloth, by using the ratio between the 1931 census figures of cloth production and spindle hour activity, this increase in domestic requirements approximated 1,600,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth.

WIDER DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

Synchronized with this broadening of the domestic market and stimulating it, has been the spread of work over a larger number of units throughout the industry. Through the provisions of the Cotton Textile Code, made effective on July 17th, an improved balance between production capacity and consumption demand has added between two and three million spindles to the equipment actively engaged in supplying the country's needs.

GREATER CONSUMER INCOME

Domestic requirements for 1933, estimated at 7,687 million square yards, compare favorably with the average of 7,554 million for the eight years prior to 1930 but do not go far in making up the total shortage from the depression years, of over 3½ billion square yards, without giving consideration to the increase in population. Improved demand during 1933 had its inspiration in enlarged consumer purchasing power, especially as concerns the wage-earning and farming elements of our population. Major contributions to this part of the national economic improvement were made by the Cotton Textile Industry through (1) an increase in cotton consumption of around 1,200,000 bales at constantly rising prices for the cotton farmer, (2) payment of many millions of dollars in processing taxes for distribution to producers, and

(3) re-employment of the maximum number of workers at largely increased wages under the first NRA code.

LATENT TRADE REQUIREMENTS

Rising prices of raw materials and higher processing costs uncovered huge shortages of reserve stocks in the customary reservoirs of trade. During three years of depression, depletion of merchandise stocks at the mills and in all distributing channels had been pronounced. Inventory replenishment, therefore, in anticipation and realization of the new conditions, became both essential and profitable. This restoration of trade confidence in ordinary marketing channels was accompanied by a resumption of normal activities in many industries which use cotton cloth products in their operations or as a component part of other manufactures. Stimulation of these factories with their varied demands for cotton cloth also added to the number of wage earners with more spending power to satisfy their personal needs. Rebirth of the hotel business after repeal was another source of good business. In addition to the reappearance of these factors of normal demand, purchases for the various governmental agencies and for the relief of the unemployed far exceeded previous requirements of this nature.

DOMESTIC PER CAPITA APPROACHES NORMAL

Measured by the production required to satisfy these wants, per capita consumption has risen in 1933 to 61.16 square yards, almost identical with the weighted average of 61.20 square yards for the twelve-year period, 1922 to 1933, inclusive. With the slower growth of population recorded during recent years, it is apparent that future gains in consumption volume will continue to be closely related to betterment in individual incomes.

MORE ACTIVITY IN PLANTS

To produce all the cotton products required during 1933, 86,580 million active spindle hours were employed against 70,218 million in 1932. Representing a decided increase over the annual requirements of the past three years, the 1933 total is appreciably below the average annual operation of 1922 to 1929, which was in excess of 95 billion spindle hours.

PRE-CODE RUSH

The increase in hours run average active cotton spindle to a total of 3,481 for the year reflects the long shift operations of pre-code months and the wider spread of two-shift production after July under the provisions of the Cotton Textile Code. The intensive activity of three

pre-code months, caused by an extraordinary and contra-seasonal demand in anticipation of the code, realized about 3½ billion more hours with fewer operating spindles than the three months period subsequent to the application of the code. Intensive operation reached its height in June, with 9,299 million hours reported for only 25,540,504 cotton spindles.

HEALTHIER CONDITIONS UNDER CODE

The effect of the Cotton Textile Code, whose application began on July 17th, was to stop this strong trend toward more intensive operation with less machinery and in fewer plants. Through its limitation of operating hours to a weekly maximum of 40 hours single shift and 80 hours for a double shift mill, the resulting distribution of work among more units in the industry has meant a wider spread of the benefits from improved economic conditions among mill workers and communities.

WORKING SPINDLE INCREASE

An increase of 1,600,000 in the average number of spindles active during 1933 indicates only in part the rehabilitation that has been under way since April, 1933, when the active spindles were 23,417,000. The September total was over 26,000,000 and the latest monthly figures (February, 1934) is 26,355,498. The work shared by this latter total, however, with its increase of nearly three million spindles, was 6,692 million hours as against 6,569 million hours in the month of April when there were no code limitations.

2½ MILLION SPINDLES RESCUED FROM IDLENESS

Idle spindles during 1933 varied from a high figure of 7,600,000 in March to a low of 4,825,000 in September, which indicates that two and one-half million spindles have been added to the effective units. In the report for February, 1934, idle spindles were further reduced to 4,637,000. Of the idle spindleage in 1933 about 4½ million did not run at all during the year ending July

31st. This is a reduction from the 1932 summary but they still comprise a formidable percentage of the spindles in place. Undoubtedly the percentage of replacement will be greater than during recent years but many of these spindles are destined for dismantlement and cannot be classed as competitive.

REVERSING DEMOLITION

The reduction of over a half million spindles of installed equipment during 1933 does not reveal the full measure of dismantling that occurred, as the August report gave the smallest figure for spindles in place (30,781,802) since 1911 (30,803,662). The loss for the first eight months of 1933 had reached a total of 660,372 spindles. Since then, slight increases each month have totalled 156,538 by the end of December, and the report for February, 1934, brings the current total to 30,992,496 spindles in place.

PLANT MODERNIZATION

Largely for replacements and additions, installation of new machinery was a prominent factor in the past year, attaining the highest figure but one for any of the previous eight years. Considering that the average of new machinery installed during the nine years of record is less than one per cent of the currently effective equipment, obsolescence must still be reckoned a potential factor in the future course of the industry's development. A forecast of even larger substitution of modern machinery is therefore reasonable for 1934.

CAPACITY STABILITY

Except for certified replacements and additions required to balance existing productive machinery, the provisions of the code have the effect of maintaining, during the period of emergency, the status quo of present capacity. Theoretical capacity, which can now be calculated, is misleading because in actual practice, the various divi-

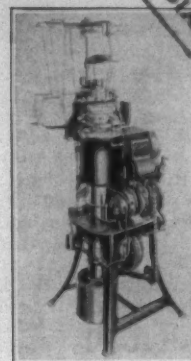
(Continued on Page 27)

TEN YEARS OF COTTON TEXTILES

Data assembled by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York from Bureau of The Census reports and information obtained through the courtesy of machinery manufacturers. Cloth production for the non-census or even years and for 1933 has been estimated to correspond to spindle hour activity during the preceding census years.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
EQUIPMENT											
Spindles in place at beginning of year.....	37,620,324	37,939,772	37,871,936	37,364,730	36,465,976	35,267,066	34,541,466	33,608,494	32,326,526	31,442,174	30,938,340
Increase or decrease from preceding year.....	434,973	319,448	67,836	507,206	898,754	1,198,890	725,600	932,992	1,281,968	684,352	503,834
New installation, additions and replacements.....		343,292	217,264	496,192	255,912	320,784	251,936	205,068	143,908	348,568	
OPERATION											
Spindles active at any time during year ending July 31st	35,849,338	35,032,246	34,750,266	34,409,910	33,569,792	32,417,036	31,245,078	28,979,646	27,271,938	26,894,860	
Spindles idle during same period.....	1,770,986	2,907,526	3,121,670	2,954,820	2,896,184	2,850,050	3,296,408	4,628,848	5,054,588	4,547,314	
Average number of active spindles based on twelve monthly reports.....	31,080,490	32,642,076	32,352,262	32,547,119	29,961,648	30,408,548	27,209,470	25,674,107	23,250,757	24,873,270	
Intermittent spindles (during the difference between average active spindles and those active at any time during year).....	4,768,848	2,390,170	2,398,004	1,862,791	3,608,144	2,008,488	3,975,608	3,305,539	4,021,181	2,021,590	
Percentage relation of average active spindles to spindles in place.....	82.62%	86.04%	85.43%	87.11%	82.16%	86.22%	78.95%	76.39%	71.92%	79.11%	
Spindle hours run.....	60,274,801,439	94,600,127,795	97,028,629,898	104,450,215,778	92,728,880,678	99,899,724,476	76,702,655,168	77,793,298,853	70,218,347,911	86,580,232,828	
Hours run per average active spindle.....	2,583	2,898	2,999	3,209	3,095	3,285	2,813	3,030	3,020	3,481	
MARKET											
Production in square yards.....	6,662,808,000	7,741,568,000	7,936,942,000	8,980,415,000	7,972,551,000	8,541,546,000	6,558,154,000	7,140,633,000	6,445,342,000	7,948,065,000	
Exports in square yards.....	477,815,000	543,317,000	513,299,000	565,021,000	546,847,000	564,444,000	416,285,000	366,959,000	375,446,000	302,042,000	
Imports in square yards.....	177,386,000	109,249,000	60,680,000	63,002,000	61,295,000	61,185,000	35,517,000	34,732,000	29,436,000	41,348,000	
Available for domestic consumption.....	6,362,379,000	7,307,500,000	7,484,323,000	8,478,396,000	7,466,999,000	8,038,287,000	6,177,386,000	6,808,426,000	5,099,332,000	7,687,371,000	
Population at July 1st.....	113,168,000	114,867,000	116,483,000	118,197,000	119,798,000	121,526,000	123,191,000	124,070,000	124,822,000	125,693,000	
Per capita consumption in square yards.....	56.22	63.62	64.25	71.73	62.50	66.14	50.14	54.88	40.86	61.16	

30th Knitting Arts Exhibition



THE Thirtieth Annual Knitting Arts Exhibition will open Monday, April 23rd, in the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, and continue through the week. A very large number of exhibitors have taken space for the show and it is expected to be one of the best since the shows were started. Included in the exhibits will be virtually everything used in a modern knitting mill. A number of new and interesting machines will be shown for the first time.

The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers will hold its annual convention in connection with the exhibition and a very complete program has been arranged. Particular emphasis will be placed under a number of important matters in connection with the hosiery code.

A large number of Southern mill men are expected to be in Philadelphia for the event.

Among the exhibits at the Knitting Arts Exhibition will be the following:

Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will occupy Booths Nos. 274-275-280-281-280AA-281AA.

The following will attend: J. P. Holt, E. L. Dale, J. F. McCrudden, J. A. Holt, F. W. Hancock, J. R. Kenworthy, T. H. Vetterlein, C. D. Gott, E. F. Golden, R. Yeabsley, C. B. Rapp, H. Lineberger, J. J. Neil, S. Keare, F. G. Miller, E. J. Neal, H. Buckley.

American Aniline & Extract Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., have taken Booth No. 20, which will be used for reception purposes only.

American Bemberg Corp., in Booths 372 and 391, will show a wide range of Bemberg yarns, and fabrics and wearing apparel made of Bemberg yarns.

Several sizes of "Sunspun," and "Matesa" yarns; regular Bemberg yarns in sizes ranging from 30 to 300 deniers; sample cones of various types of yarn and sample skeins, particularly in the very fine denier ranges. Cones of dyed yarn will also be displayed.

Fabrics and undergarments in 30 denier milanese; 40 denier, 2 bar tricot; 40 denier milanese; 50 denier and 1 end of silk, 2 bar tricot; 30 denier, 2 bar tricot; 100 denier tricot; and new mesh and rachel constructions; also, new undergarments for men and children.

For outerwear, 75 denier cross-dyed fabrics, 75 denier pique and plain fabrics, and 100 denier waffle weaves, knitted both of regular and "Matesa" yarns; also, tulle from Liberty Lace and Netting Works and narrow fabrics from the Narrow Fabrics Co. and the Providence Braid Co.

A wide range of gloves made of Bemberg by leading manufacturers, including warp knit fabrics made of "Matesa" yarn and a special circular knit fabric from French & Ward.

New all-Bemberg and Bemberg and Lastex constructions, and garments styled in these fabrics by outstanding manufacturers for foundations.

A special fabric created by Royal Rayon Company for bathing suits, and new fabrics and designs in bathing suits styled by Jantzen Knitting Mills for 1934.

Bedspreads made by Gingert.

Hosiery: Women's full-fashioned 120 and 150 deniers, 42 and 45 gauge in all-Bemberg, and in silk with Bemberg in welts and feet from Berkshire Knitting Mills, Brownsbill

& Kramer, Inc., May Hosiery Mills, Inc., Adams-Millis Corp., and Whitehall Hosiery Mills. Women's seamless, in all-Bemberg and in silk with Bemberg in welts and feet from Acme Hosiery Mills. Men's hose featuring especially all-white hose from Interwoven Mills, Inc., and Pembroke Hosiery Co.

American Enka Corp., New York, will occupy Booths 196 and 197.

The display will be confined to their knitting yarns, particularly Periglo and Englo, the latter number being a very dull yarn. Both yarns and fabrics, or garments made from them will be shown.

Those at the Exhibition will be: J. A. vanLaer, from New York City; J. C. Scott, from Providence, R. I.; R. J. Mebane, from Enka, N. C.; R. R. Faison, from Greensboro, N. C.

The Atwood Machine Co., Stonington, Conn., will show winding and twisting machinery for silk and rayon. This machinery will be equipped for oilless operation and will be operated on a productive basis. Among the machines exhibited will be Stonington Winder, 5B Doubler with 2-speed motor and with various optional equipment, Monarch Oilless Twister with 2-motor drive, Utility Oilless Twister and Victor Redraw with various types of delivery and take-up mechanism and with built-in motor drive.

In attendance at the show will be: E. H. Peirce, vice-president and general manager; I. R. Rowe, chief engineer; T. Dewhurst, New York sales office; J. R. Breen, Wilkes-Barre sales office; R. F. Lenihan, Stonington sales office; Fred Sales, Charlotte, N. C., sales office; A. L. Lewis, general sales manager.

Boger & Crawford, Philadelphia, Pa., will be in Booths 248-249-262-263, where they expect to exhibit 40/1 cotton yarn.

Cannon Mills, Inc., will have Booth No. 229 for the reception and greeting of their friends in the trade.

In attendance will be the following members of the Cannon Mills Yarn Department: S. M. D. Clapper, Harold E. Aken, Martin B. Foil, E. W. Lancaster, Charles H. Fenn, C. V. Albright, H. R. Barker, George H. Ellis, Henry Crumbliss, G. E. Barger, J. C. Bartlett, J. J. Klumpp, Charles F. Pepper, Joseph B. Pope.

Clover Leaf Mfg. Co., Honesdale, Pa., in Booth 358, will show all types of bobbins for silk and rayon industry, all metal pin boards and wood base pin boards, steaming crates, metal reel caps, redraw brackets.

Representatives to be present: R. P. Bennett, R. E. Marcy, Walter A. Spencer, Jr.

Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., will have Booths 220 and 221 to be used simply as a reception space.

Duplan Silk Corp., New York, will have Spaces Nos. 223 and 224, but will have no exhibit.

In attendance will be G. Friedlander, H. H. Cannon, O. H. Haas, G. E. Ward, W. S. Wheeler, Jr., D. L. Ryan, R. H. Griffith and G. C. Graves, Jr.

DuPont Rayon Co., New York, will show a collection of selected knit fabrics and garments made of DuPont Rayon. The booths will be Nos. 205, 206, 233 and 234.

Foster Machine Co. will occupy Spaces 296-297 and 319. They will show, in operation, their cone winding machines for silk, rayon and all synthetic fibres and will demonstrate the latest Foster method of winding these materials with and without conditioning.

The exhibit will be in charge of D. W. Bridgman, who will be assisted by members of the Foster sales and engineering departments.

The Fidelity Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will exhibit at Spaces 245, 246, 247, 264, 265 and 266. A most complete line of Fidelity Universal Ribbers will be demonstrated under power.

In view of the style interests in striped effects on all lines of hosiery, a number of different types of machines demonstrating two colors, three colors, four colors, five colors and six colors will be shown. Of particular interest to manufacturers at this time will be the Fidelity Universal Ribber operating a two-color striper in conjunction with elastic laying-in attachment.

One of the most recent Fidelity Altemus Bottle Bobbin Winders will be operated under power, as well as a Fidelity Multiple Die Creasing Machine.

In addition to the knitting, winding and creasing machines, there will be in operation a 16-Carrier Braiding Unit producing fish line of standard specifications.

An interesting exhibit of accessories used in hosiery mills and offering operating economies will be on display.

Sales and service personnel will be in attendance the entire week.

The Franklin Needle Co., Franklin, N. H., makers of Latch Needles, Sinkers, Points and Guides, will be on hand at the Philadelphia show this year, as usual. While the company is planning no elaborate display, its full line of products can be seen at Booth No. 158, which will be in charge of George L. Hancock and John A. Eberly.

Hemphill Co. has selected a group of seven machines for exhibit.

Machine No. 1 will be a $\frac{3}{4}$ "—220N—70-gauge plain high cylinder machine equipped with new automatic transfer devices, which eliminate the necessity of turning machine by hand or introducing the yarn to the needles; equipped with new type sleeve cylinder which permits faster transferring of the rib top, thereby giving a time-saving and increased production; equipped with recently developed short move main ratchet, making it possible to tip heels and toes and make a number of additional yarn changes in body of sock without special devices. Knitting lisle children's hose, high splice and double sole.

Machine No. 2 will be a $\frac{3}{4}$ "—240N—50-gauge split-foot machine equipped with automatic transfer device and sleeve cylinder; will have 6 levers where formerly 5 were used which allows knitting of "White-Foot" hosiery with all regular splices and in addition an extra narrow high splice in colored yarn to match body of hose while knitting a triple toe cap of natural yarn.

Machine No. 3 will be a $\frac{3}{4}$ "—260N—60-gauge 19-independent step 24-feed wrap stripe machine; equipped with automatic transfer device and sleeve cylinder; equipped with short move ratchet for additional yarn changes in heel and toe tips; knits color within color, color beside color, double sole and high spliced heel.

Machine No. 4 will be a $\frac{3}{4}$ "—200N—48-gauge 19-independent step 24-feed wrap stripe machine; equipped with automatic transfer device and sleeve cylinder; equipped with short move ratchet for additional yarn changes in heel and toe tips; knits color within color, color beside color, double sole and high splice heel. Knitting wool half hose.

Machine No. 5 will be a $\frac{3}{4}$ "—200N—48-gauge duplex 12-step double feed machine; equipped with new automatic transfer device and sleeve cylinder, short move ratchet with tipper; demonstrating single cam adjustment on both pattern drums; three color reverse plate patterns and one-third more production. Knitting wool mixture half hose.

Machine No. 6 will be a $\frac{3}{4}$ "—260N—38.42-gauge rib-toe machine with striper, plating optional. Knits genuine 1x1 rib and high rib effects. Eliminates transfer knitting and adds style feature of rib instep. Knitting misses' anklets.

Machine No. 7, $\frac{3}{4}$ "—160N—36-gauge 48-step jacquard reverse plating machine, double feed optional.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. will exhibit at Booths Nos. 156 and 157.

They will have on display the latest developments in Cooper Hewitt lighting for use in all departments of the knitting and weaving industry.

The development of Cooper Hewitt lighting has kept abreast with the development of machinery and processes used in the underwear and hosiery industry. In their booths will be shown different sizes and types of the industries' lighting requirements from general lighting to local lighting.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will show their most recent development in machinery for the finishing of tubular knit goods in flat form in operation.

This machine is known as the Tube Tex. It extracts,

processes, dries, finishes, conditions and measures tubular knit goods in flat form all in one continuous operation, with two operators. A third operator is required for sewing. An average 100-yard roll of goods passes from wet to finished state in from three to five minutes.

The machine is a development of the Tubular Textile Machinery Corporation of New York City, which holds all United States and foreign patents.

A feature of the machine is that it allows absolute control of moisture content or regain.

The running speed of the machine is 25 to 36 yards per minute.

Claims for the Tube-Tex are that it lowers cost, saves power and space, eliminates much waste, and shows a substantial increase in production per man per hour.

In addition to the complete Tube-Tex range, there is also the extracting and processing unit which is available as a separate unit. The fabric leaving the extracting and processing unit is flat, uniformly squeezed and ready for drying and finishing either on present equipment or in any one of the Tub-Tex ranges, of which there are several.

Attending the Butterworth exhibit, which will be in Spaces 60-A-A, in the Commercial Museum, April 23-27, will be Harry W. Butterworth, Jr., J. Ebert Butterworth, DeHaven Butterworth, W. E. H. Bell and Harry Lounsberry, of the Butterworth organization, and Eugene and Mortimer Cohn, representing the Tubular Textile Machinery Corporation.

Fletcher Works, in Booths Nos. 215, 216 and 217, will have in operation a complete line of silk and rayon throwing machinery.

The feature of this exhibit will be their new "Apex" twister. A full length 200-spindle double deck model will be shown.

This new twister combines "Oilwell" spindles, "Unit Control," pressed steel cork rolls, and adjustable spindle swings—with a number of new improvements.

The bottom rows of spindles on the "Apex" machine extend farther out from the center than the top desk, affording greater operating convenience and visibility.

The corkroll shaft is arranged so that it can be removed vertically for replacement or repair of cork rolls, without necessitating the sliding of the shaft through the end bearing, which is frequently difficult, and sometimes impossible to accomplish on account of the large amount of floor space necessary.

Another improvement in the "Apex" machine is the "Oilwell" idlers which provide idler pulleys with the same advantages found in the "Oilwell" spindles; namely, a year's supply of oil which remains permanently clean.

Among the other equipment shown will be the Fletcher "Duplex" Doubler-Twister, with large double feed roll, "Oilwell" spindles, and swings rings individually adjustable.

Other features of this machine include "Oilwell" spindles, and swings rings individually adjustable.

Those in attendance will include: Otto W. Schaum, president; Robert J. Bartholomew, chief engineer; Charles W. Moore, C. Wm. Schaum, Stanley A. Morton and Thomas F. Hassett.

Louis Hirsch Textile Machines, Inc., New York, will occupy Booths Nos. 207-208-209-230-231-232. The company represents Karl Lieberknecht, manufacturer of Kalio machines, Otto Scherf, manufacturer of "Scherf" needles, and Helios, manufacturer of "Helios" sinkers and dividers, etc.

The booth will be used as a reception place and no machinery will be exhibited. The company, however, will have in operation at a nearby mill its latest Kalio "Compleat," single-unit full-fashioned hosiery machine. Arrangements have been made for the inspection of this machine by the trade.

In attendance will be Louis Hirsch, Albert Friedmann, George A. Urlaub, Erwin Ruckel and Joseph Conrad.

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., in Booths 167 and 168, will show their new Okay Tred silk spindle belting, a new type of leather spindle belt which has a non-skid, ribbed surface which is claimed to grip the spindles much better than smooth belting. They will also feature their new Sta-Put lubricants, which, due to a special polymerization treatment, have much greater film strength and much greater "stay-put" ability, the company states.

In addition, they will exhibit many new developments in their well-known line of textile oils and soaps. These new products will include a new process for soaking and sizing rayon, new detergents for scouring rayon, cotton, silk and wool, new dye bath assistants, and several new finishing oils.

Houghton men in attendance will include: Geo. W. Pressell, director of sales, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. S. Rogers, general sales manager, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. C. Roberts, manager textile sales, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter A. Buechner, assistant general sales manager, Philadelphia, Pa.; V. W. Wells, advertising department, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. J. Waldron, Southern sales manager, Charlotte, N. C.; J. A. Brittain, J. M. Keith, R. J. Maxwell and D. O. Wylie, Southern sales representatives; F. V. Armato, F. A. B. Harris, J. D. Powers, C. H. Schultz, J. F. Weber and J. H. Young, Philadelphia sales representatives; F. J. Ramsey, Harrisburg, Pa.; A. B. Myler, Allentown, Pa.

Industrial Rayon Corp. will occupy Booths Nos. 213-226. The exhibit will consist of a showing of Spun-Lo, Premier and Dul-Tone yarns and knitted fabrics.

Those in attendance will be: L. A. Wolin, vice-president in charge of sales; G. F. Brooks, vice-president in charge of service; F. E. Belden, advertising manager; George Semple, New York representative; P. B. Shannon, Philadelphia representative; A. H. Skall, Philadelphia representative.

Johnston Mills Co. will occupy Booth No. 243—for reception only.

Those in attendance shall be: J. W. Ferguson, manager sales, Philadelphia office; W. W. Peters, manager sales, New York office; F. N. Belk, manager sales, Chattanooga office; Wm. J. Yates, manager sales, Chicago office; J. S. Wilcox, secretary, Johnston Mills Co., Charlotte, N. C.; R. M. Bechtel, representative, Reading, Pa.

W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., in Booth No. 133, will show textile oils, textile soaps, special softeners, wool lubricants, and a new product for softening water, also insecticides and disinfectants. Fabrics such as hosiery plush, and various kinds of yarns will be shown finished with their material.

Representatives at booth will be: Canfield Jordan, president; Harold B. Dohner, treasurer and chemist; Robert A. Bruce, Philadelphia representative; George C. Harkins, specialty representative.

Kaumagraph Co. will occupy Spaces Nos. 81, 82, 83 and 84. The arrangement of the Kaumagraph exhibit, which, through the medium of a miniature smart shop, will display Kaumagraph products, offers ample space for the reception and comfort of the host of Kaumagraph customers and friends.

Demonstrations of K. D. T.'s for properly identifying all varieties of knit goods will be conducted with the improved Berks transfer iron. "Transol," the effective solvent for transfers, spots and stains, will be demonstrated; also "Texmark," the new Kaumagraph stamping ink. Lithographed box wraps, labels, posters and embossed seals will be on display to show the newest trends in attractive packaging.

Representatives of the company in attendance will be: George M. Porges, vice-president, and S. W. Porges, from the New York office; J. L. Reeves, New England office; H. A. Keech, Philadelphia office; A. D. Crawford, Chicago office; N. E. Griffith, Charlotte, N. C., office; David Blevins, Chattanooga office.

Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., Johnson City, N. Y., will have Booth No. 190. Their exhibit will consist of fibre spools of every description. They will feature fibre spools for over-end warping; fibre spools for reverse twisting; fibre spools for steaming; various types of Special Purpose fibre spools.

H. D. Clinton, president, and H. D. Clinton, Jr., Pennsylvania representative, will be in attendance.

The Merrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn., makers of the Merrow industrial sewing machines, will exhibit in Booths 340 and 351, to the right of the main entrance, near the central fountain. They will show in operation several of their standard high speed models for trimming and overseaming, blind stitch hemming and overedging, both plain and ornamental, also some recent developments of special and timely interest.

Their exhibit will be in charge of the Merrow Sales Corp., and it is expected several of the Hartford staff will be on hand to discuss with manufacturers their finishing problems.

Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., will occupy Spaces 252-253-258-259.

The exhibit will consist of a working demonstration of the Proctor automatic boarding, drying and stripping machine for hosiery, with a new patented conditioning attachment whereby stockings are given an extra conditioning which greatly improves their appearance.

Maj. C. T. Griffith, the manager of the hosiery dryer

department, will be in charge, assisted by Charles S. Tiers, Harry B. Lex and Wm. J. Merrigan, Jr.

J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., are planning to use a Tannate-Rockwood, pivoted motor base drive demonstrator as the piece of moving equipment, and will display Rhoads tannate leather belting, Rhoads spindle and winder belts, textile straps for many uses, belt dressing and preservers, leather packings, tannate round belt, tannate laces.

Scholler Bros. Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., will occupy Booths Nos. 187 and 188, and will show a complete line of soaps, softeners, sulphonated oils, finishes and specialties for hosiery and knit goods, together with samples of fabrics treated with same.

They are laying special stress on the popular dui, water repellent, spot proof finishes for hosiery.

Geo. Pickering, A. J. Ganster, L. M. Boyd, J. F. Noble and F. C. Scholler will be in attendance.

Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will have Booths 23 to 30, inclusive.

There will be exhibited a complete line of hosiery dyeing machines, skein dyeing machines, new motor driven inspection forms and compensating device for maintaining constant speed on a winding machine.

Those in attendance at the booth will be: Harry S. Drum, William C. Dodson, R. D. Howerton, J. E. MacDougall.

Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will occupy Booths Nos. 294-321-283A. They will have no exhibition other than samples of Durene yarns and threads.

The Standard Trump Bros. Machine Co., Inc., New York, will show, in Spaces Nos. 105-116, inclusive, a complete line of machinery for the manufacture of men's and children's plain and fancy half hose.

Among other new developments will be featured the Model 80W machine, shown last year, but to which has now been added a shogging device for the making of shog wrap hose.

The Standard Model H two-feed needle reverse plaiting machine will be on exhibition with a new attachment for reverse plaiting at the extra feed as well as at the main feed.

The Standard Model H in 70-gauge for the making of infants' hose will be on display. The machine will be equipped with a newly-created automatic double sole cutter working in conjunction with a newly-designed double sole evening attachment. The machine will be equipped with a five-color attachment.

As sole American representatives of the Bentley Engineering Company of England, the Standard Trump Bros. Machine Co., Inc., will exhibit a range of Komet machines designed for the knitting of men's and children's broad rib hose.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., in Booths 201, 202, 203, 236, 237 and 238, will display an assortment of machines specially developed for the knitwear trade, mounted on Singer universal tabling with two forms of drive, i. e., electric transmitter individual drive or two-shaft drive, one of the outstanding features of the latter being self-alignment and special throw-out mechanism for the continuous running machines.

A working exhibit will be maintained, the operators being experts from the Laros Textiles Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

Scott & Williams, Inc., New York, will exhibit in Spaces Nos. 105-116, inclusive, a complete and varied line of circular knitting machines for the manufacture of plain and fancy hose for ladies, men and infants, and also special circular machines for the knitting of underwear and special fabrics.

The hosiery machines, in all popular gauges, will feature the 25-step K spiral gusset toe machine for the knitting of ladies' high quality hose; the HH type machine in both the 25-step spiral and the sinker reverse plaiting type for the knitting of men's fancy half hose; and the HH 10-gauge machine for producing men's heavy half hose and boot length hose.

For the manufacture of wrap type half hose for men, the ES machine equipped with 36 wrap yarn fingers and color-in-color-and-color-beside-color attachments will be shown.

The 25-step K gusset toe spiral machine will be exhibited for the first time equipped with the new gusset type square feel.

Besides hosiery machines, Scott & Williams, Inc., will have on exhibition circular machines for the knitting of underwear fabrics, featuring extreme fineness of gauge and for the knitting of other special fabrics.

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Why The Textile Industry Opposes The Wagner Bill*

By Donald Comer
President Avondale Mills

Y ou are here giving consideration to the Wagner Bill, and while I am here in opposition to the bill, I am not here to oppose those stated purposes of the bill, namely, to equalize the bargaining power of employers and employees, to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees. I, too, am hunting desperately for a right way toward industrial peace. I have been hunting for that better way for a number of years. I believe that any of us would have to claim Divine wisdom who claims their way to be the one and only way. I believe that groups of our citizens, if given a fair chance, if free from coercion from all sources, will choose different ways. We divide on questions of religion, politics and all other departments of life. We are today hunting with a deep longing for world peace, peace among nations. We must also find industrial peace.

Shouldn't the New Deal be the beginning of new ways? If industry in the past has been so controlled as to suggest the need of workers in industries gathering in armed camps for protection as against their worst enemy, shouldn't industry under NRA be given the opportunity to hunt for some other kind of relations?

Industry can never thrive on the premise that owner and worker must be natural enemies. The success of the NRA will depend upon finding the proof that owner and worker must be friends. We should try to find a way that will promise to bring all parties to the job in friendly, not hostile attitudes.

If I question this bill as I think it will operate, please give me credit for honesty of opinion, for I would gladly welcome any responsible leadership that will insure orderly attention to the job in hand and that could and would assume some degree of responsibility for successful operation. But one of the objections to this bill lies in the fact that in many cases the authority of the present management will be disturbed or destroyed before there can have developed proven ability to take its place and as a result great groups of employees, beguiled away from the old order of things, may find the new leaders unable to lead or, after trial, may be unwilling to follow their leadership.

My presence here today is not so much against this bill, but against any bill that *so soon* seeks by legislation to hurry on at a dangerous speed and thereby put in jeopardy the much that has already been gained. NIRA was a partnership arrangement. It has just begun. Let me go back to May, 1933. In President Roosevelt's radio address of May 7, 1933, he said:

*Statement for the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association before hearing of Senate committee on Education and Labor.



"It is wholly wrong to call the measures that we have taken government control of industry or government control of transportation. It is rather a partnership between government and farming and a partnership between government and industry and a partnership between government and transportation, not partnership in profits, because the profits would still go to the citizens, but rather a partnership in planning and a partnership to see that the plans are carried out."

On June 16th, when the President signed the National Industrial Recovery Act, he designated it as the most important and far-reaching legislation ever enacted by Congress. (Let me stop to say that we think the Cotton Textile Code is Exhibit "A" and proof of that statement.) In a New York paper of June 17th, carrying the

above news, there was another Washington dispatch immediately following. I quote:

"COTTON-TEXTILE INSTITUTE EXECUTIVE MEETING IN CAPITAL"

"Washington, June 16.—George A. Sloan, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and members of the executive committee are meeting here today at the Mayflower, whipping into shape for presentation to the Government the code for the operation of the industry under the National Recovery Act, which is expected to be effective at once.

"According to officials of the Institute, it is not believed that the code can be completed for presentation until late today and most likely not until tomorrow. The meeting was in progress before 8:30 this morning, Washington time, and is expected to be continuous."

Those twenty men from our industry had been working day and night in their effort to have a code built in the spirit of the President's message, built to do what our industry had been wishing to do for years. Our industry, through group action, has for a long time been attempting self-improvement. We have had as high as 80 per cent committed to a program of a shorter work week with shorter hours still for the night shift. We have had 80 per cent committed to no night work for women and minors. Real or pretended fear for the anti-trust laws slowed down and defeated voluntary effort. Freed from this never intended purpose of these laws, our industry welcomes this first opportunity to accomplish by 100 per cent action under NRA what we had tried to do before. For the first time we found industry, public opinion and the law in one mind about this economic and social question. Please let me say that I don't think industry's management furnishes any preferred gathering place for

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Operating Executives Visit Mills

By David Clark

THIS WEEK has witnessed one of the periodic visits, to mills, of the operating executives of the mills allied with Southeastern Cottons, Inc., of New York.

Under the management of Howard Coffin, it is the policy of Southeastern Cottons to meet together, at least, twice each year and visit some of the mills connected with the organization.

The first group meeting was in the spring of 1933 at Sylacauga, Ala., where the Avondale Mills at Sylacauga and Sycamore were inspected.

The second meeting was last September at Rockingham, N. C., when mills at Rockingham and Wadesboro were visited.

The third group meeting began at the King Cotton Hotel in Greensboro, N. C., at 10 a. m., Monday morning. From Greensboro they drove about 30 miles to Franklinville, N. C., where they inspected the Randolph Mills, of which my brother, John W. Clark, is president, and J. V. McCombs, superintendent. I joined the party at Franklinville, having driven, from Charlotte, through an early morning rain. The Randolph Mills manufacture domestics, and have their own bleachery and dye plant.

Prior to becoming president of the Randolph Mills, John W. Clark was in charge of the bleachery at the Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, N. C., and his experience there enabled him to equip his small bleachery at Franklinville in a very efficient manner.

Leaving Franklinville the party drove two miles to Ramseur, N. C., where they inspected the Columbia Mfg. Co., a sheeting mill which is under the management of I. F. Craven, with J. R. Wilson as superintendent. There is not much to be said about a sheeting mill and it is by no means a new plant, but it was evident to all that it was being efficiently operated.

After the inspection, a delightful lunch was served with the management of the Randolph Mills and the Columbia Mfg. Co. as hosts.

Having a business engagement in Raleigh, I left the party at Ramseur but joined them at 7:30 p. m. at the banquet at the Greensboro Country Club.

From Ramseur the party drove to the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., which is under the management of C. W. Causey, and is operated upon a wide variety of coarse yarn fancy colored goods, including upholstery fabrics.

When I reached Greensboro that night I heard many complimentary remarks relative to high quality work being done at the Pomona Mills. It seemed to be particularly interesting to those who came from print cloth and sheeting mills.

At the banquet at the Greensboro Country Club the party was joined by a number of specially invited guests.

C. W. Causey acted as toastmaster, but Norman A. Boren, receiver of the Pomona Mills, and a prominent attorney of Greensboro, introduced the speakers and did so in a manner all his own.

Andrew Joyner, Jr., city manager of Greensboro, R. R. King, of the City Commissioners, and Julian Price, president of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., extended the greeting of the city.

Howard Coffin made a short talk, in which he explained the objects of such meetings and the advantages to be obtained from acquaintanceship and co-operation.

Hugh Comer, who recently served, in Washington, as a Deputy Administrator of the NRA, made a talk upon "What Makes the Wheels Go Round in Washington." Mr. Comer told his story in such a manner as to keep the crowd in continual laughter. His story of the formation of the "peg-leg code" in which he participated was very much enjoyed.

In a few serious moments before he closed he paid a tribute to Gen. Hugh Johnson and his seriousness of purpose.

After the banquet there was a short session for the discussion of the best ideas noted in the mills visited during the day.

Among those attending the banquet of the operating executives of the mills of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., at the Greensboro Country Club, Monday night, April 9th, were:

H. P. Albaugh, Southeastern Cottons, New York City; J. L. Byers, Supt. Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.; J. T. Buie, Sec., Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.; J. M. Bruner, Oconee Textiles, Inc., Westminster, S. C.; R. F. Bagwell, Supt., D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.; I. F. Craven, Treas., Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.; A. W. Craven, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.; Jas. A. Chapman, Jr., Gen. Supt., Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Stanley W. Converse, Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.; J. C. Craven, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.; W. B. Cole, Pres., Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Hugh Comer, Mgr., Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; John W. Clark, Pres., Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.; Howard Coffin, Chm. of Board, Southeastern Cottons, Sea Island, Ga.; David Clark, Editor, Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.; C. W. Causey, Sr., Mgr., Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.; Frank Causey, Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.; W. L. Clement; I. B. Covington, Mgr., Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.; E. S. Dunn, G. W. Dobbins, J. T. Edmunds, Supt., Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.; W. H. Entwistle, Gen. Mgr., Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C.; G. H. Fulton, Southeastern Cottons, New York City; J. O. Gray, Cloth Room, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.; Harry J. Horn, Supt., Walton Cotton Mill Co., Monroe, Ga.; Newton G. Hardie, Supt., Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.; M. H. Horten; W. D. Jenkins, Supt., Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.; Andrew Joyner, Jr., City Mgr., Greensboro, N. C.; S. E. Leonard, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.; S. A. Miller, Southeastern Cottons, New York City; Carl Mangum, Supt., Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.; J. C. Montjoy, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. V. McCombs, Supt., Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.; D. B. McCrary, Pres., McCrary Hosiery Mills, Asheboro, N. C.; M. O. Montcastle, Lexington, N. C.; G. W. Montcastle, Pres., Montcastle Knitting Co., Lexington, N. C.

J. V. Moffitt, Treas., Wenonah Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.; O. A. Montcastle, Lexington, N. C.; Chas. S. Northren, Jr., Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; J. M. Oeland, Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.; Julian Price, Pres., Jefferson Standard Life Ins. Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Richard E. Reeves, Southeastern Cottons, Inc., New York City; T. H. Rennie, Mgr., Pell City Mfg. Co., Pell City, Ala.; S. W. Rabb, Supt., Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.; G. W. Simpkins, Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.; L. H. Sellars, J. R. Wilson, Supt., Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.; C. G. Whitehead, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.; D. E. Whitening, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.

I was obliged to leave the party after the banquet and drive back to Charlotte, but I understand that the second day's sessions were very enjoyable.

The party left Greensboro at 8 a. m. and stopped at Lexington, N. C., for a delightful breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Montcastle and then drove to Mooresville, N. C., for a lengthy inspection of the Mooresville Cotton Mills.

The meeting closed with a fish fry at 2 o'clock with the citizens of Mooresville as hosts.

Existing Emergency Demands Sane and Constructive Leadership*

By B. B. Gossett

No particular subject has been assigned me for this occasion but in view of the trying times through which we are passing, I have deemed it timely and appropriate that I should choose as my subject "The Need for a Sane and Constructive Leadership in the Existing Emergency." I was prompted to select this subject not only on account of the critical period through which we are passing but because I have always been so favorably impressed with the sane, constructive and patriotic leadership which has characterized those who in the past have guided this great organization as well as those who are now directing its activities.

There is no finer evidence of sane, intelligent and unselfish leadership in the world today than is to be found in the man who is guiding the destinies of this country and I might even say the destinies of the world—President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

But there are those among us in all classes who have apparently forgotten that the depression continues. They seem to feel that the National Recovery Act was passed—not to help the country *as a whole* to lift itself out of the depression—but for the purpose of aiding them to promote their own selfish ends. Unfortunately, there are also those among us who do not seem to understand or who have completely forgotten the purposes of the NRA.

I shall therefore speak to you plainly and without reservation—not only because this is my nature, but because I strongly feel that the present crisis requires that we speak with candor—of course, always recognizing that others may have their own honest but different opinions which must be respected. Let us always remember that while at times it is inevitable that we will differ in our opinions, still we can remain good friends.

I am a firm believer in personal liberty, freedom of thought and freedom of speech. Naturally I accord to others such privileges as I reserve for myself. After all, whatever our own personal thoughts or ambitions may be, it is our solemn duty in times such as these to at least put them aside temporarily if found to be in conflict with measures designed and set up for the good of our great country. When trouble comes (and America is now in the throes of many troubles) we need someone with understanding and with power to marshal all our forces of action and direct the course of the avalanche. I am most fervently thankful that we have such a leader in President Roosevelt. It therefore seems fitting at this point that I should briefly review some of the accomplishments of the first year of his administration.

INDUSTRY SHOWS GAIN

First and foremost, chaos has been replaced by confidence. Vast numbers of people, unemployed winter before last and even during the spring and summer months, have been put back to work. Those who are fortunate in having jobs have had steadier employment and most

of them are receiving higher pay for less hours of work. This is particularly true in South Carolina's greatest industry—the cotton textile industry—where the work week has been reduced from 55 hours per week to 40 hours and the minimum wage has been increased from an average of about \$8.50 to \$12.00 per week, while those operatives who were formerly earning from \$12.00 per week and upward for 55 hours work, are now earning substantially more for the shorter work week.

The price of agricultural commodities, although in many instances still distressingly low, has sharply advanced. The position of the farmer is greatly improved. Bank failures are now almost unheard of. Bread lines have all but vanished and yet in considering this remarkable record, it must be admitted that we still have a long road to travel before normal conditions are restored.

NO TIME FOR SHIRKING

This is no time for shirking on the part of any of us. It is no time for lending an encouraging ear to the agitator who may come among us to sow seeds of discord and discontent in order to promote his own ends—however plausible his story may appear to be. Unhappily, as a result of the activity of some of these agitators, our working people in many areas are kept in a state of constant unrest and dissatisfaction. My friends, this is a time when management and labor should join hands in partnership with the Government itself and work harmoniously in all efforts to promote our country's welfare. In this connection, in signing the Cotton Textile Code under which South Carolina's largest and most important industry is now working, President Roosevelt himself said:

"This law is also a challenge to labor. Workers, too, are here given a new charter of rights long sought and hitherto denied. But they know that the first move expected by the Nation is a great co-operation of all employers, by one single mass-action, to improve the case of workers on a scale never attempted in any Nation. Industries can do this only if they have the support of the whole public and especially of their own workers."

TEXTILE INDUSTRY LEADS

My friends, no industry was as quick or more wholehearted in its response to this appeal of the President than the cotton textile industry. It came forward with a code of its own with unprecedented speed. I hope I may be pardoned at this point for calling attention to the fact that I was privileged to assist in the drafting of this code.

At the outset of this address I told you it was my purpose to speak plainly about some things. If you will pardon a personal word, I may say that I have always been classed as a liberal in the cotton textile industry. I have for years contended—both publicly and privately—that no man should be refused employment because he is a member of a union of any kind. The mills with which I am actively connected have practiced what I have preached. As far back as February, 1920, in an address before the Anderson Rotary Club, I emphatically

*Abstract of address at public meeting of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the State of South Carolina at Union, S. C., on Monday evening, April 9, 1934.

asserted the right of labor to organize. In many subsequent addresses, but more notably one which I delivered before the faculty and students of North Carolina State College in December, 1929, I reaffirmed this statement. At that time it was given wide publicity by the press. I am making these points in order that you may see and better understand what my position was in this connection long before the NRA was ever dreamed of. I have also publicly and privately on many occasions advocated many of the things which are now a part of the National Recovery Act.

A WARNING

But I do here today wish to most solemnly warn you of some of the grave dangers confronting us as a result of unwise, unsound and selfish agitation on the part of some so-called leaders who have come among us from other sections of the country and who are creating unrest wherever they go. Recently in testifying before a committee of the United States Senate a labor leader from another section of the country stated that while the textile code had increased the minimum wage in the South (mark you, he said in the South) from \$8.00 to \$12.00 weekly, that skilled workers generally have been cut down to the minimum. Now, most of you present here tonight know of your own knowledge that this statement is without foundation in fact and I can most emphatically state that the minimum wage has not become the maximum wage in the cotton textile industry generally and certainly not in the Southern branch of the industry, including our own State of South Carolina.

There may be and doubtless are a few mills in the different sections of the country who are not living up to the code just as there are some people who are violating the laws of the land. This has been so since time immemorial and it will always be so unless human nature undergoes a complete change. I can only say that I have no sympathy for or patience with those who are not trying to live up to the letter and spirit of the code wherever they may be. All such offenders stand indicted in the eyes of the public and cannot be too strongly condemned. I favor vigorous prosecution of all wilful violations of the NRA.

It seems insignificant that the statement I have referred to was directed at the Southern branch of the industry and yet I can tell you, based on my own intimate knowledge of conditions in the industry as a whole, that the net earnings of Southern cotton mill employees are as high on the average as in other parts of the country and in some cases they are actually higher in the South. For instance, I recently saw some official figures covering the earnings of weavers engaged in the weaving of rayon, and cotton and rayon mixtures, in a large number of plants in the South as compared with approximately the same number of plants in the North and you will be surprised to hear that this particular class of weavers in the South earned an average of something like one dollar per week more than in the North and yet there is supposed to be a differential as between the two sections in favor of the South.

SOUTH LOSES ADVANTAGES

Let me say to you, in this connection, that in formulating the cotton textile code, the South voluntarily gave up many of its natural advantages even though the line between the two sections was supposed to be drawn to preserve the traditional competitive relationships between mills in the two sections. Having had a part in drafting the cotton textile code, I may say that when the question of wage differentials came up for consideration, the

Southern members of the committee, although in the majority, agreed to the one dollar differential in the minimum wage, despite the fact that they felt it inadequate, because they wished to have unanimous action while avoiding the risk of any undue delay in the signing of the code and in the putting of its provisions into operation.

There has been much discussion and apparently considerable misunderstanding about Section 7 A of the National Industrial Recovery Act so it will be interesting at this point to quote the exact words of the President of the United States in connection with the recent settlement of the threatened strike in the automobile industry.

The President said:

"After many days of conferring in regard to the principles of employment in the automobile industry the following statement covers the fundamentals:

"1. Reduced to plain language Section 7 A of NIRA means—

"(A) Employees have the right to organize into a group or groups.

"(B) When such group or groups are organized they can choose representatives by free choice and such representatives must be received collectively and thereby seek to straighten out disputes and improve conditions of employment.

"(C) Discrimination against employees because of their labor affiliations, or for any other unfair or unjust reason is barred."

It seems to me as clear from this interpretation that there is no edict requiring membership in one union or another or in any union at all for that matter and that collective bargaining as recognized by the code can be union or non-union as the employees themselves may determine.

The rights of labor should and must be respected. This applies to individuals as well as groups of any kind, regardless of what their affiliations may be. In short, all workers are guaranteed their full rights under the NRA. This embraces those who may be members of an organization of their own choosing and it also includes those who are not members of an organization and who may wish to act for themselves individually. Where members of unions are obtained by fair educational efforts and on their own initiative no manufacturer has a right to object. However, in fairness to the workers themselves, all efforts at organization should be preceded by an intensive educational campaign in order that the workers may be first fully advised as to their rights, benefits, privileges and responsibilities before reaching a final decision.

THINK FOR YOURSELF

I have gone into considerable detail in connection with certain provisions of the Recovery Act in the hope that what I say may be of some assistance to my hearers, most of which are leaders in their respective communities, in formulating a sound judgment as to what is their duty in the present emergency. Above all things, I would counsel you to do your own thinking. Do not be swept off your feet by the fervid appeal of the professional agitator. Do not yield to impulses but let moderation and sanity of thought be your guide. The workers of the country have the sympathy of all fair-minded people in every effort that is advanced to give them absolute justice in regard to wages and working conditions. However, in trying to bring about an improvement in these conditions, one should never lose sight of the fact that if labor is to

(Continued on Page 25)

Eleventh Southern Textile Exposition

Textile Hall

Greenville, South Carolina

October 15 to 20, 1934

The Southern Textile Exposition has been successful nineteen years.

It is held in Greenville, South Carolina, in Textile Hall, and is endorsed by the Southern Textile Association. It is the only all-textile show operating on a fixed biennial schedule.

All executives, their associates, department heads, and operatives in cotton, wool, worsted, silk, and rayon mills and in dyeing, bleaching and finishing plants are invited to attend. There will be interesting conventions and group meetings. Special railroad rates will be announced.

Modern machinery, installations, accessories, and supplies are required for quantity and quality production. Successful mills need labor-saving and cost-reducing equipment.

Our show affords the quickest and most satisfactory method of introducing new machinery. Such a properly organized and directed exhibition is the most effective means of advertising. The exhibitor renews old acquaintances and acquires new customers by showing his goods and explaining their merits. Many of the leading companies which supply the textile industry with equipment have taken space.

We shall be pleased to give full details of the show upon request. The date is

October 15 to 20 inclusive

Address

Textile Hall

Greenville, S. C.

PERSONAL NEWS

H. O. Rogers has resigned as superintendent of the Hartwell Mills No. 1, Hartwell, Ga.

A. F. Garrison is now superintendent of Hartwell Mills No. 1, Hartwell, Ga.

S. J. Burden has become assistant superintendent of the Hartwell Mills No. 1, Hartwell, Ga.

A. E. Thompson has resigned as superintendent of the Santee Mills, Bamberg, S. C.

W. A. Hunt has been promoted from general overseer at the Santee Mills, Bamberg, S. C., to superintendent of the Santee plant at Bamberg.

T. B. Hunt has been promoted to general overseer of carding and spinning at the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

L. E. Hopper, who has been overseer weaving at the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, S. C., has become overseer of weaving on the second shift and assistant superintendent of the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

G. B. Dorn, who completed the textile chemistry and dyeing course at Clemson Textile School in 1933 and who has had some experience with the Pacific Mills at Lyman, S. C., and with the Clearwater Manufacturing Company at Clearwater, S. C., is now with Montgomery Ward & Co., at Baltimore, Md.

John T. Wigington, graduate of the Clemson Textile School in 1923, has accepted the position of superintendent of Edna Mills at Reidsville, N. C. Mr. Wigington has had considerable experience at Ware Shoals and later as assistant superintendent of the Lonsdale Company at Seneca, S. C. He was for some time on co-operative spinning testing and research work with Dean Willis at Clemson.

E. F. Houghton & Co. Enlarge Facilities in South

H. J. Waldron, Southern sales manager of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, manufacturers of oil and leather products, recently announced the opening of two new and larger offices in the South and an enlargement of their facilities for serving Southern mill men.



H. J. WALDRON

The Charlotte, N. C., offices have been moved to larger quarters at 1410 First National Bank Building. The following representatives are under the jurisdiction of this office:

J. A. Brittain, Birmingham, Ala.; J. E. Davidson, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Keith, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Waldron also announced the opening of a new office in New Orleans, La., at 1708 Masonic Temple, 333 St. Charles street. J. W. Byrnes and Byron E. Dodd will work out of the New Orleans office.

Card Room

BOBBINS



That speed up production

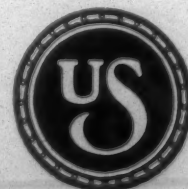
There are no "misfits" in the line of U S card room bobbins—made from selected stock, scientifically dried, finished smooth inside and out by a specially developed process for assuring moisture-resistance—made to standard measurements or your own specifications.

Ask for samples for testing purposes—we know that a test will convince you that U S quality means everything in accuracy and long life. The U S sales-engineer at our nearest office is at your service.

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Nature gave it a ribbed, "non-skid" surface to make it GRIP better. VIM TRED Leather Belting uses this same fundamental, time-proven principle. As a result it gives you 25% to 40% MORE GRIP than smooth belts.

NATURE gave us an Idea

that increased the
pulling power
of belting 25 to 40%

NATURE—in its infinite wisdom—designed your fingers to *grip*. That's why they grip better than the smooth skin on the rest of your body.

Non-skid tires use the same fundamental principle—that's why they grip better than smooth tires.

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Here's what this EXTRA GRIP means to you:

1. Less loss of power through belt slip.
2. More speed and more production from the driven machine.
3. Less wear and consequently longer life for both belt and pulleys.
4. Less expense for take-up, repair and replacement of belts.
- 5 VIM TRED can be operated under lower tension, which means less wear on belt and pulleys.

VIM TRED Leather Belting is designed to give you more efficient power transmission at lower cost. Put a VIM TRED Belt on any drive in your plant and let it prove to your satisfaction that it will banish your belt worries and reduce your belt costs.

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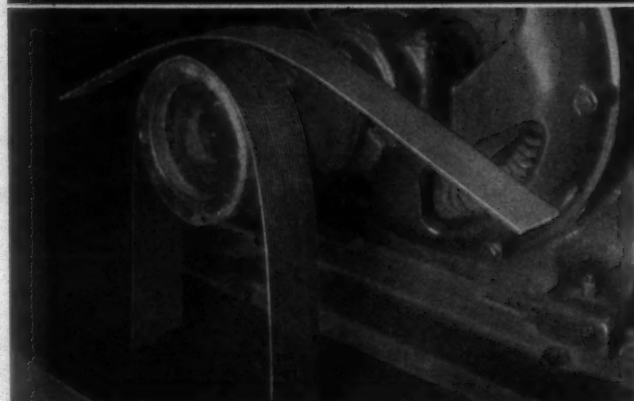
Detroit

And All Over the World

Send this coupon for an **ACTUAL SAMPLE FREE** and an interesting booklet which shows how VIM TRED Leather Belting will reduce your belt costs.



Below—VIM TRED is so flexible that it hugs the pulley at any speed. Note how the 4-inch VIM TRED Leather Belt conforms to the pulley as compared with an oak-tanned leather belt of the same width and thickness.



Below—On dusty drives, as the VIM TRED Belt approaches the pulley the air is forced out the narrow grooves in tiny jets which prevent dust from depositing on the belt or pulley surface.



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Mills Prepared to Spend 100 Million for Improvements

It has been perfectly clear for many months that in order to operate profitably under present conditions, textile manufacturers must operate efficient equipment. Since the coming of the code, a large number of mills have already spent large sums in replacing old machinery. Many more have seen the need of similar action, but have deferred buying because they have not felt enough confidence in the situation to invest in capital goods.

To determine to what extent cotton manufacturers were prepared to expand and improve their plants, the Cotton-Textile Institute has been conducting a survey of the industry and its plans for modernization work.

With replies received from 500 mills, the Institute announces that these mills are in a position to spend \$100,000,000 for equipment and buildings during the next 18 months "if certain serious obstacles can be removed."

The expenditure of this enormous sum is "conditioned on assurances to industry of the same constructive co-operation from the legislative branch of the government as has characterized its relations with the national recovery administration."

The "certain serious obstacles" mentioned in the report are inferred to be the Wagner bill and the Connery 30-hour bill, "which threaten both increased labor costs and disruption of existing and generally satisfactory relations between employer and employee."

Several typical answers to the questionnaire asking for information on plans for plant investment state:

"Passage of Wagner and Connery bills will cause immediate abandonment of present program, and possibly result in liquidation of this business."

"Would not undertake expenditures unless we are satisfied that legislation of the nature of Wagner and Connery bills will not be enacted."

"If the Wagner bill and the Connery bill were both made dead issues and labor and industries could be left alone and unhampered by so much unnecessary legislation, we feel business would pick up and more of the unemployed would have jobs. What we need now most of all is restoration of confidence—we can't have this so long as we are confronted with this type of legislation."

The cotton textile industry, one of the most important in the country, is prepared to spend one hundred million dollars if it can be assured that wisdom of the investment will not be jeopardized by further and unnecessary restrictive legislation. It requires but little imagination to visualize what the spending of this sum would mean in terms of increased employment and wages for employees of the mills and the machinery, equipment and allied industries.

It seems a pity that men with millions of dollars to spend should be deterred by doubt at a time when the investment would mean another big step toward further business recovery. It reinforces the argument that the greatest need toward further recovery is assurance from Washington that industry will not be hamstrung in its efforts toward increased activity.

While the survey shows that many cotton manufacturers are not sure enough of the future to carry on their plans, others are confident that the government will clear away whatever doubts are now retarding capital investment.

The Cannon Mills have just announced that they have purchased \$1,500,000 worth of new machinery. The Cone group at Greensboro already have a large improvement program under way. Another important group in North Carolina is to spend at least \$500,000 in modernization work this year. In addition, many other mills are spending thousands of dollars to insure the future competitive position of their plants.

For some months past, business authorities have been pointing out that the consuming industries have made tremendous progress under NRA, but that the capital goods industries were the laggards in recovery.

It is doubtless true that other major industries are ready and willing to spend millions in improvement work as soon as the way is cleared to justify such expenditures.

With 500 mills ready to spend \$100,000,000 in work that is of vital importance in the industry, we feel that no effort should be spared to remove those obstacles that are casting doubts in the minds of those who have this money to spend.

Dr. Wirt and The Radicals

WE have been very much amused at the way in which the socialists and communists and their allies, the professors, have been trying to defeat, in advance, the statements of Dr. Wm. A. Wirt.

They have used their friends among the press and two radio speakers who are known to be friendly to communism, in an effort to ridicule Dr. Wirt and thereby prevent his statements from being taken seriously.

It is well known that Washington is infested with professors and idealists who have been affiliated with radical movements and it is reasonable to assume that they are hoping for the time to come when their pet theories can be carried much further than has been the case up to the present moment.

Many of the radicals and professors belong to the League for Industrial Democracy, which has for its motto "A new social order based upon production for use but not for profit."

It seems to us, silly to argue that people who are committed to that motto do not favor a change from the Roosevelt policies to a more radical social order with the possibility of one of their number as dictator.

These men who now hold prominent positions in Washington are directors of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Roger Balwin, of that organization, testified before a Congressional Committee that he believed in the right of a man to advocate the overthrow of our Government by violence.

We have only read the first day's testimony, but Dr. Wirt says that he attended a dinner of radicals and that he quoted statements made during the discussion which ensued.

Most of those at the dinner were recognized radicals and one of them was the American representative of the Soviet paper "Taas."

Dr. Wirt quoted statements made by Miss Hildegrade Kneeland, who was on the Government payroll as an employee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and then it was discovered that Miss Kneeland was doing some special work at the University of North Carolina.

No agriculture is taught at that institution,

but within it is a small group of professors who are much interested in socialism and communism and most radicals find their way there sometime or other.

We have been greatly abused for daring to criticize the radical group at the University of North Carolina, but when Dr. Wirt mentioned the radicalism of Miss Kneeland and the public looked around for her, she was found in the midst of kindred souls.

A great effort will be made to ridicule and discount the statements of Dr. Wirt, but in our opinion he is attempting to render a real service to his country.

The Rights of Both Sides

It is perfectly all right and proper for men to organize into unions in order to protect their rights, but they should be sensible and recognize the rights of the employer in the management of their business. If a man, whether he be a union man or non-union, is not capable of doing the work required of him the man who has to pay the bill should have the right to discharge him, and we believe that all right thinking union men will agree with this statement. And we are inclined to think if there were no agitators going through the country living off the wage of the honest working man there would be fewer strikes and that there would be harmony between the employer and the employee.—*Edenton* (N. C.) *Daily News*

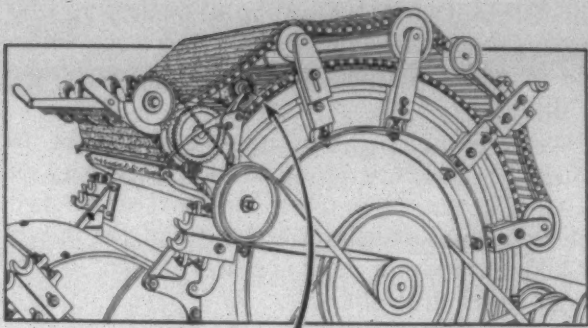
Red Hand in the Professor's Glove

THE very interesting series of articles published, under the above title, in "Industry and Labor," a journal at Manchester, N. H., have now been printed in pamphlet form by the editor, W. W. Cowan.

At a time when professors are taking such a large part in shaping the policies of this Government, it is well to study the expressions and connections of some of the leaders and the "Red Hand in the Professors' Glove" gives interesting and valuable information.

Those who love our country and its Constitution will be interested in learning the background of some of those who now seek to lead us into new paths, that is, new to Americans but old paths to Russians.

Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained from Industry and Labor, Manchester, N. H. The price is 25 cents per copy.



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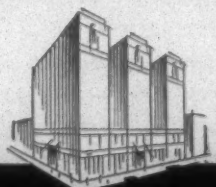
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

RICHMOND, VA.—The industrial department of the State penitentiary has installed a knitting mill to produce clothing for inmates of State institutions. Approximately 30 men will be employed, it was stated.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—A number of new machines have been installed at the Appalachian Mills for the manufacture of new two-piece bathing suits. The mill has increased employment.

FORT PAYNE, ALA.—Iselin-Jefferson Company, New York, have been appointed exclusive sales representatives for W. B. Davis & Son, Inc., manufacturers of infants' and children's hosiery. The appointment becomes effective on April 15th.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Greensboro Weaving Company has been granted a building permit for the erection of a rayon mill at the intersection of Arlington and Wiley streets at an expenditure of \$70,000. Work on this plant is already well underway, the foundation, framework and much of the walls of the building already being up. The Angle-Blackford Company has the contract.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—The Pannill-Walker Company has begun the construction work on a building which will represent an expenditure of approximately \$12,000, and the total investment will be around \$20,000. This company was recently organized to engage in the manufacture of underwear. A number of dwellings have been constructed to house the operatives of the construction force, who have the work in charge.

COOLEEMEE, N. C.—Considerable improvement in equipment is to be made at the local plant of the Erwin Cotton Mills. Approximately 43,000 spindles of new Saco-Lowell long draft spinning is to replace the present frame and all of the drawing frames are to be replaced with new type Saco-Lowell drawing. It is reported that much of the present equipment will be electrified.

JACKSON, MISS.—Working in conjunction with local chambers of commerce, the Mississippi Power Company has been instrumental during the past twelve months in locating five garment manufacturing plants in Mississippi, according to a company statement. The plants, which give employment to 5,000 men and women, are the Bliss-Faber Company, Gulfport; Reliance Manufacturing Company, Columbus and Hattiesburg; Philips-Jones Corporation, Meridian, and the Seminole Manufacturing Company, Columbus. The Philips-Jones Corporation plant at Meridian will manufacture shirts and collars.

KINSTON, N. C.—Between 100 and 200 operatives will be put on the payroll when the Atlas Manufacturing Company begins operations, according to an announcement. At the present time this work shirt manufacturing company is assembling machinery here for a factory. This company maintains headquarters in New York, and some months ago established a dress shirt factory in Kinston. According to the announcement, the company plans to move plants in New Jersey and Pennsylvania to this city during the next few months. In order to fill Government contracts covering a period of years, the new factory is being established here.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

MAIDEN, N. C.—Some citizens of Maiden held a meeting at the City Hall last week for the purpose of discussing the possibility of the establishment of a rayon plant here. A manufacturer, who has a number of looms available, was present and presented a proposition, which depends upon raising a certain amount of local stock. In case this establishment is secured, it was stated that it would add approximately \$1,000 to the payroll of Maiden weekly.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—W. I. Spencer, superintendent, announces that the Lexington Silk Mills are installing seventy-two new automatic silk looms, principally replacing looms of a less modern type and bringing the equipment of the mills in line with the best possible machinery.

Recently a new building was constructed for the use in processing operations, affording space for additional looms, which were placed at the time. This enables the mills to absorb a number of additional operatives and increase the output considerably.

For the past year these mills have been operating virtually at capacity on two forty-hour weekly shifts. Broad rayon cloth of a high quality is being manufactured, and the present installations are going forward gradually with a minimum interruption to operations.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Decision as to whether the physical properties of Isaquena Mill and the common and preferred stock of Courtenay Manufacturing Company will be sold publicly by court order to satisfy claims of secured creditors rests in the hands of Circuit Judge G. B. Greene of Anderson, but no ruling is likely within the next two or three weeks, he said.

Testimony and arguments in the case were completed last week-end. Action seeking to force sale of the mill properties was brought principally by Cannon Mills, Inc., of New York. Many leading mill men of this section were called to testify in the case as to the value of the machinery and other equipment, and as to likelihood of the Isaquena plant working into a solvent position. Unsecured creditors and stockholders are waging the legal fight to prevent sale, claiming they will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars by the action.

Jute, Cotton Twine Bids Vary Widely

Washington.—Bids for 800,000 pounds of twine were received by the Postoffice Department, with a wide difference between those on cotton and those on jute, indicating another struggle between the two commodities.

Bidding on cotton twine, the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., offered a price of 20.83 cents a pound; Harry W. Callaway, of Atlanta, bid 22.98 cents a pound, and the Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, West, Tex., which offered to supply only half the quantity required, bid 26 cents a pound.

Bidding on jute twine, the Ludlow Sales Corporation, of Boston, offered 15 cents a pound on one sample and 14.25 cents a pound on a second sample. In submitting its bid, the Ludlow Corporation stated that while the raw jute is produced in India, as none is produced in this country, it is fabricated in this country by American workmen.

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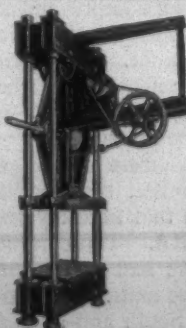
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\$1,500,000 in Machinery Purchased By Cannon

Kannapolis, N. C.—Re-electing all directors, stockholders of the Cannon Mills Company, with plants in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, held their annual meeting in the main offices at Kannapolis.

The stockholders were advised that the company had purchased new machinery amounting to more than \$1,500,000.

Taxes paid by the company for the year 1933, it was announced, amounted to \$2,311,000, which is \$2.31 per share of stock issued and more than 12½ per cent of the net sales.

Charles A. Cannon, president of the company, presided over the meeting, which was well attended.

American Association Meeting Next Week

Final preparations for the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Charleston, S. C., on April 18-20 are being completed, with prospects that attendance will be very large. The general topic for the meeting will be the various phases of the Recovery Program, which will be discussed by a number of prominent speakers.

Strickland Gilliam, well-known humorist of Washington, will talk at the banquet.

Golf, a yacht trip on Friday afternoon and other recreation features will add to the occasion, as will the opportunity for visiting the Charleston gardens.

OBITUARY

J. RUSH OATES

Shelby, N. C.—J. Rush Oates, of Asheville, N. C., and formerly superintendent of the Belmont Cotton Mills here and widely known in textile circles, died at his home in Asheville. He was 75 years of age. The funeral services were held Sunday at the Oates home in Asheville and the interment was in Shelby.

GEO. H. WILSON

Providence, R. I.—George H. Wilson, treasurer of the U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., and well known in the textile trades of the country, died at his home here.

Why the Textile Industry Opposes the Wagner Bill

(Continued from Page 10)

the selfish nor idealists only found from without that group.

Our first united effort had to do primarily with increasing the wage limit; increasing wages and shortening hours. Search our code through and you will find this first organized effort concerned itself with improvements for the people in the mills. There was no effort for price control—no provision for owner-profit. Among the goals of labor have always been shorter hours and higher wages. By one stroke of the pen textile workers have by comparison made a tremendous step forward.

Today we are concerned because consumers are not yet paying over the counter prices that reflect those initial added costs. So often we hear it said that industry was given the right to organize under NRA. Those rights used either directly or indirectly, have had only to do with the betterment of the people in the mills. There are more than 1,100 separate units in the South and all continue sharply competitive.

Under the NRA our code provides machinery for handling every question that can arise between owner and worker. Codes can and will be amended to fit new and changing conditions. Every fact concerning our business is on file with the Federal Government—the age and sex of the workers, the hours we work, the salaries we pay, the wages we pay, the profits or losses we make and all are subject either to code regulation or tax law.

Under Paragraph 17 of our code complete machinery is available for adjusting any questions or differences that may arise between management and employees. This plan was worked out by three men appointed by General Johnson: Dr. Robert W. Bruere, chairman; Maj. Geo. L. Berry and Dr. B. E. Geer. The plan was approved by Dr. Leo Wollman of the Labor Board and General Johnson said he would like to see such a plan included in all codes.

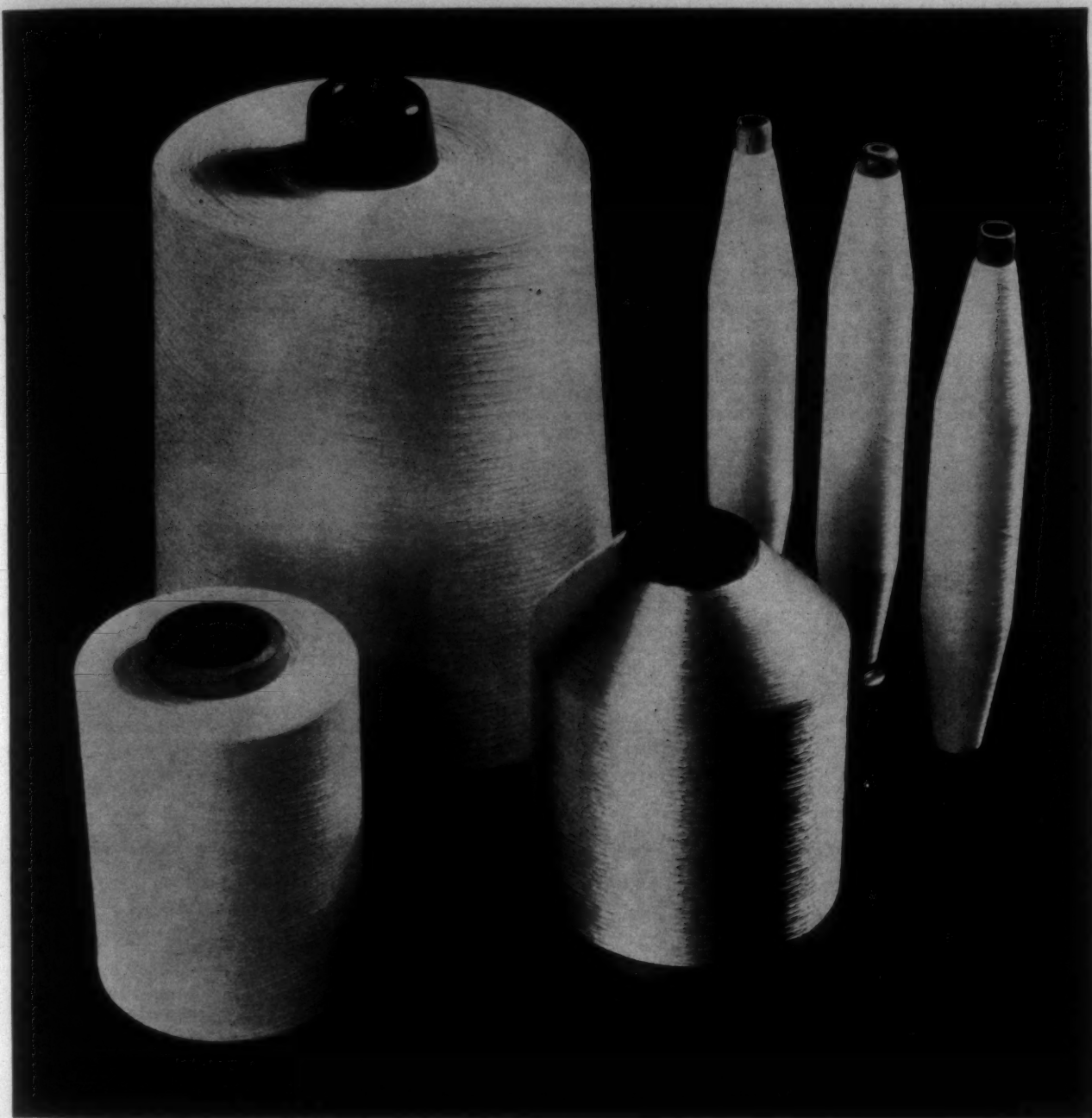
This plan provides that management and employees shall first try to settle their own problems between themselves. Failing in this, either side can appeal to a State Board with a further appeal to the National Board, composed of Dr. Bruere, Major Berry and Dr. Geer, whose decisions shall be final. No doubt, somewhat as a result of this arrangement, there has been so far as I know not a single effort to organize a company union in any of these 1,100 cotton mills.

Is it asking too much to say let some of us continue under the textile code arrangement. Let the automobile industry and others adjust themselves to President Roosevelt's recent interpretation of Paragraph 7 (a) of NIRA. Let some continue using company unions and some A. F. of L. unions, and while we are seeking a better way, efforts by each of these several groups will stimulate the best in all of them. Let's not harass and burden all industry in our effort to punish the wilful evader. Let's first apply the present law and its penalties. And, gentlemen, please let me say that harassed management and harassed industry can hardly be expected to be enthusiastic in seeking new capital, new loans or in expanding activities.

Our industry is co-operating with AAA in the program to get the farmer more for his cotton. In the program of NRA for increased wages and shorter hours; in the request of the consumer group to keep our prices down, and to the President's admonition that as between humanity and profits, it must be humanity first.

In closing let me say that I think that the basic evil is not with industry, but with the economic condition of the farmer. With his improved economic condition would also come a more ordered movement from farm to industry. The only way to prevent farmers' sons and daughters from leaving the farms in excessive numbers and coming to industry will be to see to it that hours of labor and conditions of labor and reward for labor do not become too long unbalanced as between industry and farming. Obviously, if industrial workers can earn their living under work hours made more attractive still in comparison with the farmer's work day—from sun to sun—then farmers' sons in ever increasing numbers will be competing for that industry job.

We should be careful neither by law nor by code procedure to increase the cost of what industry makes that the farmer has to buy faster than the purchasing power of the farmer increases. Where such a large per cent of our population is agricultural, where the farmers' earnings and spendings so directly affect all of us, shouldn't his prosperity be the prime concern of all of us? Shouldn't we look more for our prosperity as an indirect sharing of his fatness instead of living off his leanness? Aren't we all trying too much to clear the stream below before we drive the old sow out of the spring above?



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Thirtieth Knitting Arts Exhibition

(Continued from Page 9)

Tubize Chatillon Corp. will occupy Spaces Nos. 85, 86, 87 and 88, and will exhibit a comprehensive collection of hosiery, underwear and dress fabrics made of Chardonize and other Tubize yarns. Among the company's representatives attending the Exhibition this year will be: H. N. Cappel, vice-president in charge of sales; E. W. Martin, sales manager; Leonard F. Smith, sales promotion manager; N. B. Richardson, technical advisor; and E. H. Bogardus, O. J. Caron, J. R. Morton, E. D. Bryan, C. D. Swartout, salesmen.

The A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc., New York, will have Booth No. 352 and their exhibit will consist of Eastman acetate yarn and materials made with same.

Universal Winding Co. will have an attractive display of the product of their machines. They shall occupy Booths Nos. 117, 120 and 121, and hope to have the following in attendance: Frederick H. Bishop, Boston; E. O. Smith, vice-president, Boston; R. Leeson, Boston; R. L. Chisolm, Boston; Fred S. Treat, New York City; Harold Jackson, New York City; R. M. Mauldin, Southern representative, Charlotte, N. C.; E. S. Broadbent, Utica, N. Y.; F. J. Quinn, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. H. Brown, Providence, R. I.; A. R. Breen, field engineer, Providence, R. I.

The Viscose Co. will have a booth for reception purposes.

Wildman Mfg. Co., Norristown, Pa., will have in operation typical machines of their manufacture in Booths 93 to 98.

Philip G. Rhoads will be in charge of the exhibition.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., has Booth No. 129. The general type of products they will show will be their regular line of paper cones, tubes, spools and other paper carriers. They will have on display and in operation complete cork roll covering equipment, including their roll coverer and buffing machine. They will demonstrate the ease and simplicity of the application of Sonoco cork cots to spinning and card room rolls.

A new product they will have on display is their recently developed single head thread spool.

Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa., have reserved Spaces 267 to 271 and 284 to 288, inclusive.

This space will be used as a reception room to welcome customers and friends. Representatives will be: N. E. Richards, in charge, Heenry Printz, R. W. Weaver, G. Staude.

The Torrington Co., Torrington, Conn., expects to have on display their complete line of knitting machine needles, both of the spring beard and latch type, and sewing machine needles.

Those in attendance will include representatives from their Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Boston and Greensboro offices, as well as the main office at Torrington, Conn.

The U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., will display many new improvements in ring travelers, especially those pertaining to the requirements of the silk and rayon trades. A complete line of ring travelers will be shown as manufactured by the company in various sizes and styles to meet the demands of the textile industry for the spinning and twisting of all fibres. The magnetic traveler applicator, a recent development and patented, will be demonstrated. Showing the operating efficiency in applying travelers of varying widths and sizes to the ring with ease due to its composite construction.

An electrical display unit will show various travelers in operation on lubricating rings of the latest design. This will be of interest to the silk and rayon trades, as this type of lubricating ring is being generally adopted by many large throwing plants.

The exhibit will be in charge of Geo. H. H. Gilligan, the Philadelphia representative of the company. He will be assisted by Carl W. Smith, New England representative, and William P. Vaughan, Greenville, S. C., Southern representative of the company. Amos M. Bowen, president and treasurer of the U. S. Ring Traveler Co., will be in attendance during the week.

The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. will occupy Booths Nos. 278A, 279A, 306 to 309, inclusive.

The Flatrock Machine for seaming knit rayon and athletic underwear and similar garments, also the Feldlock and Feldlock Dualfeed Machines for lap seam felling on shirts, pajamas, underwear, overalls and work shirts, will be prominently displayed. The Lockstitch, Overlock and Intermittent Yoke Ruffling, Chainstitch Label, Cornely and Uniart Embroidery Machines will also be exhibited. The Lockstitch Pinking and Seaming Machine, type 26, shown for a few days at the exhibition last year, will be on display and in operation during the course of the exhibition.

The machines mentioned will be mounted on Willcox & Gibbs Sectional and Individual Power Tabling, which this year will be equipped with the recently-introduced Electric Transmitter.

G. M. Lewis, manager of the Troy office, will be in charge of the exhibit, assisted by A. E. Selby, manager, and members of the staff of Philadelphia office.

The Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., will show projection methods of examining fabrics by throwing an enlarged image on a screen or wall, offering an opportunity for any number of men to see a specimen at the same time. The projected section is much larger than can be seen through a microscope and specific imperfections can be quickly detected. Checking the twist and evenness of yarn, the uniformity of stitch and course in knitted fabrics; showing the results of rough or worn knitting needles, sinkers, etc., are quickly done with a textile projector. In woven goods it shows the results of

VICTOR MILL STARCH

"The Weaver's Friend"

It BOILS THIN penetrates the
WARP carries the weight into the
cloth means good running work
satisfied help and 100% production.

*We are in a position to offer
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THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.

uneven tension and uneven twist, or yarn diameter, worn and rough heddles or reed wires.

They will occupy Spaces 175 and 176. The exhibit will be in charge of W. H. Slosom, J. I. Wexlin and E. S. Bissell.

American Textile Engineering, Inc., Kearny, N. J., will have two Hygrolit machines Model BDE on display at this show, demonstrating the ability of conditioning packages and cones. These machines represent the latest development of their affiliated company, the Hygrolit, Inc., for package and cone ditioning, and were only recently introduced to the market.

Besides these machines, Hygrolit, Inc., will have samples of their liquids on display with which they will treat textile fibers, also photographs of other machine types for bobbin conditioning, skein and piece goods conditioning.

Existing Emergency Demands Sane and Constructive Leadership

(Continued from Page 13)

be made self-supporting, industry must also be self-supporting. No man's job in the mill is permanent and safe unless the mill can be operated at a fair return on its investment. The only way this can be done is for every single operative to co-operate to keep the cost down, to prevent waste, and to have a personal interest in the welfare of his company.

TEST PERIOD FOR NRA

In my opinion, the test period of the NRA is directly ahead. We should not lose sight of the fact that its chief purpose was to raise wages and spread employment, thereby greatly increasing the purchasing power of the great masses of the people. I honestly believe that most employers and a great majority of the workers are doing their utmost to comply with the provisions of the NRA—both in letter and in spirit. Unfortunately, largely as a result of the agitation of a small minority, we have recently had an epidemic of strikes in the Southern territory. There is no denying that some unrest still exists in many directions. Such a condition invariably makes for inefficiency and poor results are around. It is earnestly hoped that all such situations can be speedily ironed out. As a matter of fact, I strongly feel that the success or the failure of the Administration's program will depend in no small way upon the attitude of labor. The whole spirit of the Industrial Recovery Act is one of co-operation between employer and employee in their respective places of business. Those who foment trouble—whether management or worker—are actually defeating the purposes of the Act instead of contributing something towards making it a success. The resultant hardship on employers, employees and the public in general cannot be over-emphasized. The stoppage of mill payrolls in times like these is a serious matter. It involves the entire community because it is inevitably felt by everyone. There is no possible excuse for it because ample machinery exists for the peaceful settlement of all disputes. This was emphasized just a few days ago by a prominent labor leader who, in connection with the settlement of the costly strike at the Cleveland Cloth Mills at Shelby, N. C., said:

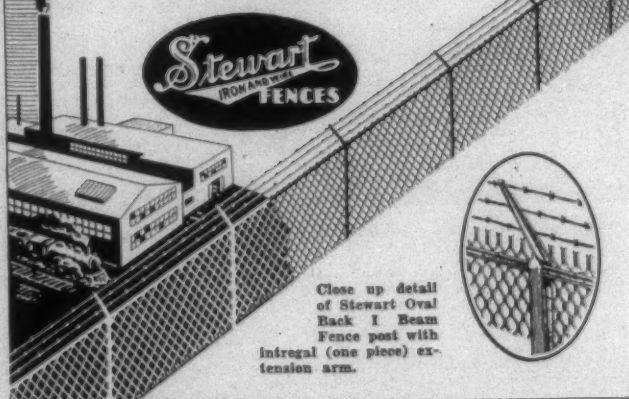
"In view of the settlement of questions between employer and employee decided by cotton textile national industrial relations board, a strike by any textile mill in the country at the present time would be without reason and idiotic."

It is high time for the public to awaken to the true facts and demand that all tactics leading to discord and strikes be stopped. After all, it is only through the pressure of public sentiment that such conditions can be controlled. You men here can play a tremendous part in moulding public sentiment in this State.

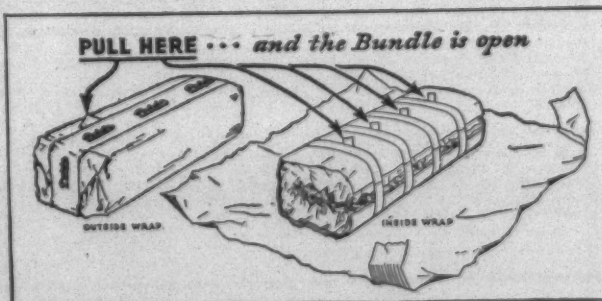
"Property Protection Pays" ... say Textile leaders

Proof of that statement lies in the fact that Textile leaders have installed hundreds of thousands of square feet of Fence in the past six months. And the preference such shrewd buyers have shown Stewart Iron & Chain Link Wire Fence is further proof that Stewart structural advantages have successfully withstood the careful scrutiny with which those buyers succeed. Sales and erection service everywhere. Let us quote on your requirements.

The STEWART IRON WORKS CO., Inc.
227 Stewart Block
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ENKA presents a new patented yarn package



ENKA has evolved a new bundle wrapping which saves time, increases efficiency and absolutely prevents damage to the skeins. No strings are used. No knife, scissors or cutting implements are necessary. No more damaged or cut yarn. Pull the outside flap and off comes the primary wrapping. Then pull the four flaps inside and the skeins are open, ready to use. The bundle is stronger than if tied with twine and is sealed to keep the yarn clean.

All Enka skeins have this patented put-up. It actually saves our customers' money. Mill men who have tried the Enka Sealmatic Bundle are highly enthusiastic. You will be, too.

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OF A
FABRIC
HANGS
ON A
THREAD

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ENKA

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Adams-Millis Increases Dividend

High Point, N. C.—Stockholders of Adams-Millis Corporation, at their annual meeting at the company's office here, re-elected all directors.

Although there previously had been a suggestion that the board would consider the matter of a 2 for 1 split-up of the company's 156,000 shares of common stock, the matter was not brought up, it was said.

At the directors' meeting, immedi-

ately following, a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common was declared. In the preceding quarter, a dividend of 25 cents a share was paid.

Action on Textile Machinery Allowed

Washington.—National Recovery Administrator Johnson issued an order empowering the plant extension sub-committee of the cotton textile industry committee to examine into application for, and to issue, certain

certificates for the installation of additional productive machinery by members of that industry.

The administrator's order limits the case for determination by the Code Authority to applications made for the installation or productive machinery which (a) was, prior to such installation, registered pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (1) of the supplementary provision of the code, or (b) was, prior to such installation, the subject of a certificate issued pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (3) of said supplementary provisions.

The order contains a further proviso that any such application which shall be denied by the sub-committee shall, at the request of the applicant, be transferred to the administrator for final action.

New Institute Members

The following mills have joined the Cotton-Textile Institute since February 15th:

Icard Cordage Co., Icard, N. C.
Cinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.
Houston Cotton Mills, Houston, Tex.
Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, N. C.
Worth Mills, Fort Worth, Tex.
Sherman Textile Co., Worcester, Mass.
D. Mackintosh & Sons Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Edna Mills Corp., Reidsville, N. C.
Flint Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Ridge Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Textiles, Inc., of S. C., Rock Hill, S. C.
Nuway Spinning Co., Cherryville, N. C.
Randolph Mills, Franklinton, N. C.
Neuse Mfg. Co., Neuse, N. C.
Klumac Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.
New City Mill Co., Newton, N. C.
Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Glen Raven, N. C.
Campbell Mfg. Co., Maiden, N. C.
White-Parks Mill Co., Concord, N. C.
Roberta Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
Danville Knitting Mills, Bon air, Ala.
Whitin Bros., Linwood, Mass.
Trenton Mills, Trenton, Tenn.
Dobbs Mfg. Co., Carrollton, Ga.
Derry Damask Mills, Gaffney, S. C.
Belton Yarn Mills, Belton, Tex.

Wool and Rayon Tops

Standard Grades

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253 Summer St. Boston, Mass.
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Paul B. Eaton

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434 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

Ten-Year Textile Survey Shows Changes in Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 6)

sions of the industry have irregular situations with relation to effective operating machinery and potential yardage demand. Some branches could employ the maximum capacity only at the expense of accumulating heavy stocks whereas in others the margin of excess capacity is slight. Seasonal adjustments for slack periods cannot be avoided in many branches and total operations for any year will be correspondingly reduced.

AROUND ANOTHER CORNER

The actual operation for seven months under the code has averaged 6,831 million active spindle hours per month, or at the rate of about 82 billion hours for twelve months. This rate of production, if properly distributed throughout the various divisions, should not be burdensome to the supply situation in 1934. Higher costs and merchandise values will lessen speculative buying tendencies but the prospects of further increases in consumer income and wider trade participation are steadily improving. Furthermore, the influence of credit and monetary activities remain undeveloped.

EXPORTS DOWN, IMPORTS UP

Unfavorable market factors of 1933 include a decrease in exported yardage and increase in yardage imported, both caused by the handicaps of increased raw material and production costs to domestic manufacturers. The import total, while not alarming, is the highest since 1929. Our participation in world markets, as represented by exports, is rapidly growing smaller and unless some form of relief is soon provided, the prospects are that it will continue to dwindle.

The substitution of paper and jute products for those of cotton in low value brackets is another unfavorable trend which has been emphasized by the unequal adjustment of processing taxes in favor of these cheaper commodities. An even greater competitive advantage has been accorded to rayon products where as yet no compensating tax exists. Even without these inequalities, the deterrent effects of a tax on the consumption of cotton become more pronounced in proportion to the rise in market costs of the raw material.

Japanese Cotton Industry Concentrates On Quality

Manufacturers of cotton piece goods in Japan are now concentrating their efforts to manufacture piece goods of higher grade instead of inferior grade to cope with the increasing demand for the former, it was made known recently by the Japan Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Association.

Exports of cotton satin and high grade jeaned drill which occupied a predominant position has been on declining tendency. It is especially noticeable that the exports of cotton crepe, jeaned drill and cotton flannel have suffered drastic recessions. In contrast to the severe falling-off in the export of these cotton piece goods, shipments of poplin, dyed-cotton cloths and gabardine increased remarkably during the past eleven months.

Predicts High Price for Cotton in Fall

Greenville, S. C.—"Cotton prices will be high this fall, I believe, for the administration has determined that the price is going to be substantially better than it has been for several years," D. E. McCuen, former head of the Atlantic Cotton Shippers' Association, declared here.



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But for the mill that switches to Victor Circle-D Travelers, N. R. A. means "new records ahead," and that's a promise backed by the experience of mills in every part of the textile territory which have already adopted them.

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Hemlock 2743

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Gastonia, N. C.
Tel.—247

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Improving conditions were noted in the cotton goods markets last week. While the volume done still leaves much to be desired, sales last week were larger and the nature of the inquiry led to the hope that another period of active buying is near. The threat of a shorter work week brought some buyers into the market and sales of some gray goods were estimated to be much nearer to production. A number of the mills are still well sold ahead and prices were kept on a steady basis. Deliveries on past orders continue full.

Bids for goods slightly under market prices have been declined pretty generally and most mill agents are not prepared to accept concessions for contract deliveries. Much of the limited selling has been in spot goods.

Print cloths sales again included moderately good amounts of 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s at 67¢ for April and May shipments. The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s were moderately active at 73¢. Some business was done in 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s at 61¢ and the 39-inch 4-yard 80-squares appeared firm at 95¢, although inactive.

Carded broadcloths were less active, but held firm. Prices were steady at 71½¢ for 80x56s and 95¢ for 100x60s. Sales of the lower counts during the week had run into appreciable quantities.

Trading in fine goods markets was not broad, and there were some instances where a moderate degree of weakness had developed, due to accumulations of stock in excess of actual current requirements. On most weaves, mills had not changed their quotations, and were sufficiently well sold to be able to hold prices, rather than pressed by accumulations to sacrifice.

Wash fabrics are moving well on past orders and wanted styles can be sold readily. Delays in finishing account for some of the lack of pressure to sell more at this time. Gingham looms are better engaged than they have been for some years, especially on the fine combed goods in plaid weaves. Turkish towels are moving steadily.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 27-in., 64x60s	47/8
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	63/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	73/4
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	97/8
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	83/8
Brown sheetings, standard	10½
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½
Denims	16
Dress ginghams	15
Staple ginghams	9
Standard prints	7½

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Further improvement was noted in yarns last week and there were indications that a much more active market will develop within the next few weeks. Spinners are not forcing sales and while the business handled has mainly been for spot and nearby delivery, prices have held firm. This is especially true of the better quality carded numbers. The business in these yarns has strengthened the belief that they are more largely substituted for combed peeler than has generally been believed.

The belief that the Bankhead bill will strengthen cotton prices, the talk of a shorter week and further purchases of yarn by the relief agencies of the government have all been factors in helping the market for some days past.

In knitting yarns, the largest demand at present is said to be coming from manufacturers handling Government contracts, whose delivery requirements are so definite that getting the yarn on time without fail is more important than small differences in the price. It is agreed by local sellers that this Government activity is an influence in keeping knitting yarn prices firm. It is expected that this will continue. Later this month and early in May a number of new Government contracts will set in motion another batch of yarn orders wanted for quick delivery.

Notwithstanding the spottiness of current sales sellers are optimistic concerning the outlook, many feeling the seasonal falling off in new orders during the next few weeks will be less noticeable than in other years. They report several large users have been inquiring for prices for delivery starting July 1st when their new goods lines will be opened and believe several will shortly place some of their requirements for delivery about that time.

One of the more encouraging features in the primary cotton yarn market, it is found, is that yarn buyers are ordering in their supplies on schedule and, though they may add little to what is already on order, they often prompt spinners to keep on their toes in avoiding late shipments.

Southern Single Warps		
10s	28	---
12s	28½	---
14s	29	---
16s	29½	---
20s	31	---
26s	34½	---
30s	36	-36½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		
8s	28	---
10s	28½	---
12s	29	---
16s	30½	---
20s	31½	---
24s	34	---
26s	35	---
30s	36½-37	---
30s ex.	39	---
Southern Single Skeins		
8s	27½	---
10s	28	---
12s	28½	---
14s	29	---
16s	29½	---
20s	30½	---
26s	34½	---
30s	36	-36½
36s	41½	---
40s	44	---
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		
8s	27½	---
10s	28	---
12s	28½	---
14s	29	---
16s	29½	---
20s	31	---
24s	33½	---
26s	34½	---
30s	36½	---
36s	41½	---
40s	44	---
Carpet Yarns		
Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25	---
Colored stripes, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26	---
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	27½	---
Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
8s, 1-ply	22	---
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22½	---
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23	---
12s, 2-ply	23½	---
16s, 2-ply	27	---
20s, 2-ply	29½	---
30s, 2-ply	35	---
36s, 2-ply	39	---
Southern Frame Cones		
8s	27½	---
10s	28	---
12s	28½	---
14s	29	---
16s	29½	---
20s	30	---
22s	30½	---
24s	31½	---
26s	32½	---
28s	33½	---
30s	34½	---
36s	35½-36	---

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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Providence, R. I.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.



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for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts of materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolf Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 371 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec.; Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBees Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barrett-Cravens Co., 3255 W. 30th St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps., H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. D. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, 1018 Boulevard, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, E. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 202 E. Prentiss Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apts., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga. Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St., N., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denevr, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. H. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 600-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. E. Zierach, 1226-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Fye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFetters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Leher, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 666, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo. for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 526 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 702 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Fallor, P. O. Box 989, Charlotte, N. C.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Textile Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 516 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, An-

niston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Nojlin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros. Inc. Service Rep., J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 184). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Anta., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 287 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Art., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R. Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 4 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Sanford Mfg. Co., Box 1015, Sanford, N. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C. Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 235 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

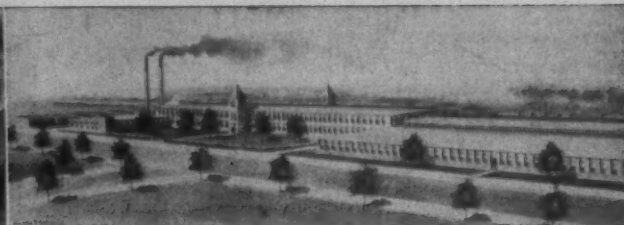
Southern Textile Securities

Quotations By
A. M. Law & Co., Inc.
Spartanburg, S. C.

	\$ Per Share	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	35	8
Anderson Cotton Mills	—	7	13
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	—	10
Arcadia Mills	—	1	28
Arcadia Mills, pfd.	—	—	32
Arkwright Mills	—	—	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	—	—	—
(Par, \$5)	—	1	27
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	—	—	120
Beaumont Mfg. Co. 7%	—	—	—
pfd.	—	7 1/2	30
Belton Mills (Par, \$25)	—	8	11

Belton Mills, pfd.	3 1/2	49	—
Bibb Mfg. Co.	4	80	85
Brandon Corp., A	—	37	41
Brandon Corp., B	—	6	9
Brandon Corp., pfd.	7 1/2	90	95
Calhoun Mills	4	40	50
Chadwick-Hos Co. (Par, \$25)	—	1	10
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	10	105	120
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	6	74
Clifton Mfg. Co.	—	8	79
Columbus Mfg. Co.	—	6	65
Cowpens Mills	—	—	20
D. E. Converse Co.	—	5	60
Dallas Mfg. Co.	—	—	17
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	—	3
Drayton Mills	—	—	10
Duncan Mills	—	1	115
Duncan Mills, pfd.	—	7	97
Eagle & Phenix Mills	—	—	45
Easley Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	—	25
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	—	—	40
Fairforest Finishing Co., Serial Notes	6 1/2	90	100
Florence Mills	—	4	40
Florence Mills, pfd.	—	7	85
Gaffney Mfg. Co. (Par, \$50)	—	—	20
Gainesville Cot. Mills	—	—	43
Glenwood Mills	—	6	70
Gossett Mills	—	5	47
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	—	—	50
Grendel Mills, pfd. (Par, \$20)	—	—	13
Hamrick Mills	—	—	40
Hartsville Cotton Mills	6*	70	—
Industrial Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	—	7	62
Inman Mills	—	6	60
Inman Mills, pfd.	—	7	80
Judson Mills, A pfd.	—	7 1/2	70
Judson Mills, B pfd.	—	—	58
King, John P., Mfg. Co.	—	—	50
Laurens Cotton Mills	—	4	50
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	—	40
Lydia Cotton Mills, Serial Notes	—	7	85
Marion Mfg. Co.	—	6	70
Marlboro Mills (Par, \$20)	—	—	12
Mills Mill, pfd.	—	—	66
Molloy Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	7	86
Monarch Mills	—	6	64
Musgrove Cotton Mills	—	—	12
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	6	60
Norris Cotton Mills	—	4	25
Orr Cotton Mills	—	—	37
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	7 1/2	77
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	—	30
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—	64
Pickens Cotton Mills	—	8	80
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	—	8	105
Poe, F. W., Mfg. Co.	—	—	20
Riverside and Dan River Mills (Par, \$25)	—	—	9
Riverside and Dan River Mills, 6% pfd.	—	—	70
Saxon Mills	—	—	18
Sibley Mfg. Co.	—	—	20
Southern Bleachery & Print Works	—	—	19
Southern Bleachery & Print Works, pfd.	—	7	86
Southern Bleachery, Serial Notes	—	7	99
Southern Franklin Process (No Par)	—	—	3
Southern Franklin Process, pfd.	—	7	95
Southern Worsted Corp., pfd.	—	—	40
Spartan Mills	—	8	95
Spencer Corp., Serial Notes	—	—	—
Union-Buttalo Mills (Par, \$10)	—	—	8
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd.	—	1 1/2	75
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2nd pfd.	—	—	23
Victor-Monaghan Co. (Ex. Div.)	—	6	66
Victor-Monaghan Co.	—	6	63
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	—	7	105
Wallace Mfg. Co.	—	—	55
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	—	55
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—	75
Wellington Mills (No Par)	—	—	8
Wellington Mills, pfd.	—	6	67
Woodside Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	—	—	11
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds	—	—	—
Clinchfield Coal Corp.	—	—	5
Clinchfield Coal Corp., pfd.	—	—	23
Piedmont & Northern	—	3	40
Southeastern Express Co.	—	5	65
Taylor-Colquitt Co. (No Par)	—	1	20
Taylor-Colquitt Co., pfd.	—	7	96

*Plus extra.
†Plus back dividends.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

OPELIKA, ALA.

FUTURE ALABAMA HEART-BREAKERS.

Take a look at this pair of pretty twins. They are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pitts, and are eleven months old. They walked when ten months old. Have never been sick, and horseback riding is their favorite sport.



Betty Joe and Billy Joyce Pitts

The proud father of these children is assistant overseer of spinning, Pepperell Manufacturing Company. Seventeen or eighteen years from now, he will probably have an educated bull dog to keep would-be sons-in-law at a distance.

LANCASTER, S. C.

LANCASTER COTTON MILLS, THE HOME OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND FINE PEOPLE, MANY OF WHOM OWN THEIR HOMES.

There is going to be so much to tell about this place that we had just as well begin. Never before have we stayed long enough to get well acquainted or to do it

justice, but this time we are in no hurry, and hope to have many more names on our friendship list when we finish.

Sunday, Uncle Hamp and Aunt Beck attended Sunday school at the Second Baptist church, where we heard real old-fashioned gospel singing that stirred our hearts with tender memories. Somehow, it seems to us that mill people and country people get more actual joy out of religious service than any other people we know. They open their mouths and sing with sincerity and appreciation, good old-time songs that thrill the souls of God's children as nothing else will.

The Second Baptist church is the original church of Lancaster Mill community, and was organized about the year 1896. It has approximately 500 members and a Sunday school average attendance of 375 the year round.

There is a live Woman's Missionary Society, with all the Auxiliary organizations; a Baptist Union, with adult, senior, two Intermediate and a Junior organization, with an average attendance of 75. The church strives to contribute to all the activities of the denomination, and to minister to the suffering and needy of the community. Local ministrations amount to around \$500.00 per year.

Several of the mill overseers and foremen are active leaders in this church, and worship with their employees here in beautiful Christian spirit and brotherly love.

The pastor, Rev. H. P. Bennett, is a mill boy. S. S. Hardin, Sunday school superintendent, and W. E. Wall, assistant superintendent, are mill overseers.

BOARD OF DEACONS

These are Leroy Williams, oiler in the mill; Herman Pittman, doffer; Clyde Gardner, weaver; R. L. Orr, weaver; Oscar Adams and E. J. McManus, loom fixers; S. S. Hardin, W. E. Wall, W. J. Mehaffey, overseers; B. L. Still, superintendent, and Roland S. Ghent, a barber.

Mrs. E. R. Ficklin and Mrs. W. E. Wall lead in woman's work. Miss Eula Catoe leads the Baptist Union work, assisted by Mrs. Clyde Gardner, Herman Pittman, Heath Carnes, R. J. Ghent and Henry P. Bennett, Jr.

The Berean class of men is one of the largest in this section of the State, and has an able teacher in Rev. John T. Hunter, weave room foreman, and an ordained minister. He is rendering a fine service and spreading an influence for good wherever he goes among the people, and is held in high regard by all.

Mrs. H. P. Bennett teaches the Fidelis class of young women, a large class of fine young ladies. There are many young men and young women loyally supporting Messrs. Hardin and Wall in Sunday school work and in spreading the gospel. It is a church and congregation

which the community and the mill company may justly be proud of.

We thank the pastor, Rev. H. P. Bennett, for giving us the above information.

More about Lancaster next week.

STONY POINT, N. C.

There are two nice little yarn mills at this place. Superintendent D. S. Ball is in charge of Adell Yarn Mills, which has 6,048 spindles, on 16's to 30's single and ply yarns.

Worth Spinning Company is one of the nicest little mills we have seen. It has 10,080 spindles and is clean as can be. A. F. Ball, superintendent, is the father of the young superintendent of Adell Mill, and has been here since the mill first started.

Nowhere have we been given a more cordial reception, nor have we met more courteous gentlemen than the officials and overseers at this plant. R. G. Belk, office manager, and Mr. Ball, truly know how to make folks feel welcome and happy with them. So do the overseers.

This mill has its own power plant, and at one time furnished lights for the entire town of Stony Point. The village houses are neat and attractive.

W. Y. Ball, another son of the superintendent, is overseer carding, first shift, and T. J. Kirkman has charge of the second shift.

W. L. Rhyne is overseer spinning, first, and O. A. Rhyne, overseer spinning on second shift. T. W. Hall is master mechanic.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

"ROCKINGHAM RAMBLERS" ASK THAT WE MAKE A CORRECTION IN RECENT WRITE-UP OF HANNAH-PICKETT COTTON MILLS.

"Rockingham Ramblers" should have signed their names to the letter sent us. It is against the rules to publish anything that is not properly signed. But here is the letter:

"Dear Mrs. Dabbs:

"We notice that you had been misinformed in reference to the superintendents. Mr. I. N. Dunn is general superintendent of both No. 1 and No. 2 Mills. Mr. J. W. Patterson is superintendent of Mill No. 1, with 84,000 spindles and 2,208 looms. Pick counters are being installed on all these looms. Mr. M. T. Poovey is superintendent of Mill No. 2, which has 16,000 spindles and 640 looms.

"Rockingham Ramblers."

We are glad to have this correction, for it appears that this information was not properly sent in for our last issue of Clark's Directory, from which we quoted. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Patterson have our sincere apologies. Both are worthy of their positions.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.

CARTER MILL, PROPERTY OF A. B. CARTER, A NICE MILL AND COMMUNITY.

There are two of these mills, one at Lincolnton, where J. H. Clark is superintendent, and the one at Taylorsville, where Carl L. Neal is superintendent. Mr. Carter, president and treasurer of both mills (also owner), resides in a beautiful home in Taylorsville and has beautified and improved the grounds about him till it looks like

a little Eden. There are lovely lawns, shrubbery, pretty water fountains, lily ponds, and comfortable seats in shady nooks where the weary can rest.

"A. B.," as he is affectionately called by his friends, was for many years secretary of the Southern Textile Association, and put a lot of work into that organization. Of late years he has been engaged in developing the two above mills which he bought, and which are proving a good investment. He is not in the best of health, but takes keen interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his people, who declare he is the "best mill official ever seen."

In plain view of his back yard, a herd of fifty or more sheep graze on green pastures, nicely fenced in, making a delightful addition to the surroundings.

Carl L. Neal is day superintendent and R. T. Adkins is night superintendent. R. W. Goss is overseer carding and spinning; J. F. Wooten, day winder, and C. C. Brackett, night winder. Miss Annie Sifford, in charge of office; L. F. Davis, chief engineer, both No. 1 and No. 2 mills.

HANES, N. C.

The squawk of the Blue Eagle, or something, set all the machinery in motion at this place, and now both mills are running, though one has been idle two or more years.

G. W. Hagan is overseer carding; E. G. Madison, overseer spinning, assisted by J. W. Smith; G. W. Hice is overseer winding; D. A. Hicks is superintendent.

G. W. Hice was formerly with the Callaway Mills of LaGrange, Ga., and it was there that we learned to know and appreciate him. Some time ago while in Hanes, Uncle Hamp and Aunt Becky were dinner guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hice, and Oh, Boy! what a dinner that was.

Tucapau Mills

(Spartanburg Herald)

Centered around the Tucapau Mills, on the banks of the Tyger River, is the community of Tucapau, a large and thriving textile center which claims the oldest mills in the county.

The word "Tucapau" is derived from an Indian term of the Santee tribe, meaning "unlevel," and residents say that no more appropriate name could have been applied to the town which stands on the rolling hills surrounding the river.

The mill was erected—that is, the middle section—in 1895 and began operation at once. There is some disagreement among residents as to who was actually the first owner of the mills. However, it is generally accepted that the Cleveland and Moore families were the first owners of the plant. Some few hold to the belief that a man by the name of Fleming built it.

The mill is one of the few which manufacture toweling, a mixture of linen and cotton which is said to leave no floss on whatever it happens to touch.

Allen McNab is the president of the mill and L. A. Hamer is general superintendent.

Mr. Hamer is not only general superintendent of the mill itself, but is in charge of most of the activities of the village. Residents say that the smoothness with which the plant is operated and the general air of serenity noted in the village bespeaks Mr. Hamer's ability both as an executive and a community director.

Merrill Hastings is treasurer of the mill. J. F. Ford is technical superintendent. E. E. McMillan is manager of the bleachery, an annex.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Complete roller covering shop equipment, including cutters, grinders, etc. Splendid condition, modern in every respect. Or will lease to responsible party including space in brick building. Center of Piedmont Section. Address Roller Shop, care Textile Bulletin.

COTTON MILL

For Sale at 10% of Cost

8500 Spindles
260 Looms
360 H.P. New Diesel Engine
Brick Buildings
Good Tenant Houses
Low Taxes—Good Location
A Bargain
For further information communicate G. P. W., care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE OR RENT—On a reasonable basis, Yarn Mill fully equipped for 10 and 12 yarns; 2,080 spindles. Lowell Machinery. D. L. Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

WANTED—An elderly yarn superintendent, who knows how yarns should be made, preferably experienced on colored work, and how to fix machines out of adjustment, to serve with our organization in an advisory capacity. No active work. Healthy place to live; reasonable pay. H. L., care Textile Bulletin.

Offered Subject To Prior Sale

12—100 Spindle Model 101 Foster Cone winders equipped for wooden cones, in excellent condition; can be seen by appointment. Box 1276, Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Position as preparatory department foreman or fixer who is young and willing worker. Experienced on rayon, crepes, etc. Am also A-1 cone winder and doubler man. Strictly sober, excellent references. Go anywhere. K. A. B., care Textile Bulletin.

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Must be guaranteed in first-class running condition.
Little Rock Textile Company
Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—Position as overseer carding, spinning, winding and warping. 20 years experience; can offer best of references. 48 years of age. G. W. B., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or master mechanic or overseer by practical mill man. Have had plenty of experience. 48 years of age. Small or medium mill preferred. Box 325, Fieldale, Va.

Lincale Mill Changes Operating Schedule

Lindale, Ga. — Announcement has been made from the office of R. D. Harvey, superintendent of the Lindale unit of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, that beginning Monday, April 16th, the local unit of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company will operate on different hours during the spring and summer months.

The change is as follows: The first shift will begin operation at 6 a. m., going off at 2 p. m., at which time shift No. 2 will begin operation, closing down at 10 p. m.

Chester County Assessments

Columbia, S. C.—The assessment and equalization of cotton mills and other textile industries in Chester County by the South Carolina Tax Commission for the year 1933, are as follows: Chester, S. C., Aragon-Baldwin Mill (Baldwin plant), \$370,000; Chester, Lancaster Cotton Mill

(Chester plant), \$296,850, formerly Eureka Mill; Lockhart, S. C., Monarch Mill (Lockhart plant), Chester County, \$2,825, and Union County, \$643,400, making the total for both counties of \$646,225; Lando, S. C., Manetta Mills, \$160,000; Great Falls, S. C., Republic Cotton Mills, \$1,360,000; Chester, Lancaster Cotton Mill (Springstein plant), \$72,750 (real estate Springstein plant). Total assessments for Chester County aggregate \$2,202,425. The Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, December 1, 1933, was sold to the Springs Cotton Mills and the Baldwin is now being operated by the Springs textile interests.

Union County Assessments

Columbia, S. C.—The assessment and equalization of cotton mills and other textile industries in Union County, by the South Carolina Tax Commission for the year 1933, are as follows: Union, S. C., Excelsior Mill, \$100,000; Union, Gault Manufacturing Co., \$5,000; Lockhart, S. C., Monarch Mill (Lockhart plant), \$643,400 in Union County, and \$2,825 in Chester County, making a total for both counties of \$646,225; Union, Monarch Mill (Monarch plant), \$775,000; Union, Monarch Mill (Ottaray plant), \$237,000; Union, Union-Buffalo Mill (Buffalo plant), \$695,000; Union, Union-Buffalo Mill (Union plant), \$765,000, and Jonesville, S. C., Wallace Manufacturing Co., \$145,000. Total assessments for Union County aggregate \$3,365,400.

Tubize Chatillon Has \$309,565 Net

The Tubize Chatillon Corporation reports net income of \$309,565 for the year ended December 31, 1933. Net operating income was \$1,646,542.

In his annual report to the stockholders, Roland L. Taylor, chairman of the board, states that the company made definite progress during the year 1933 despite the many new and difficult problems which arose during that year. Referring to the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission, alleging a conspiracy among viscose yarn producers to curtail production, fix prices and otherwise restrain trade, Mr. Taylor states that the officers of the company are of the opinion that the facts do not support the allegations complained of in this complaint with respect to Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

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